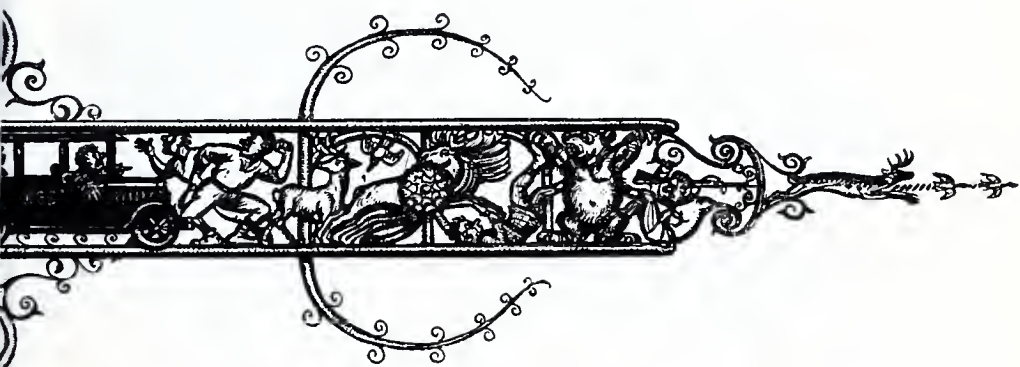
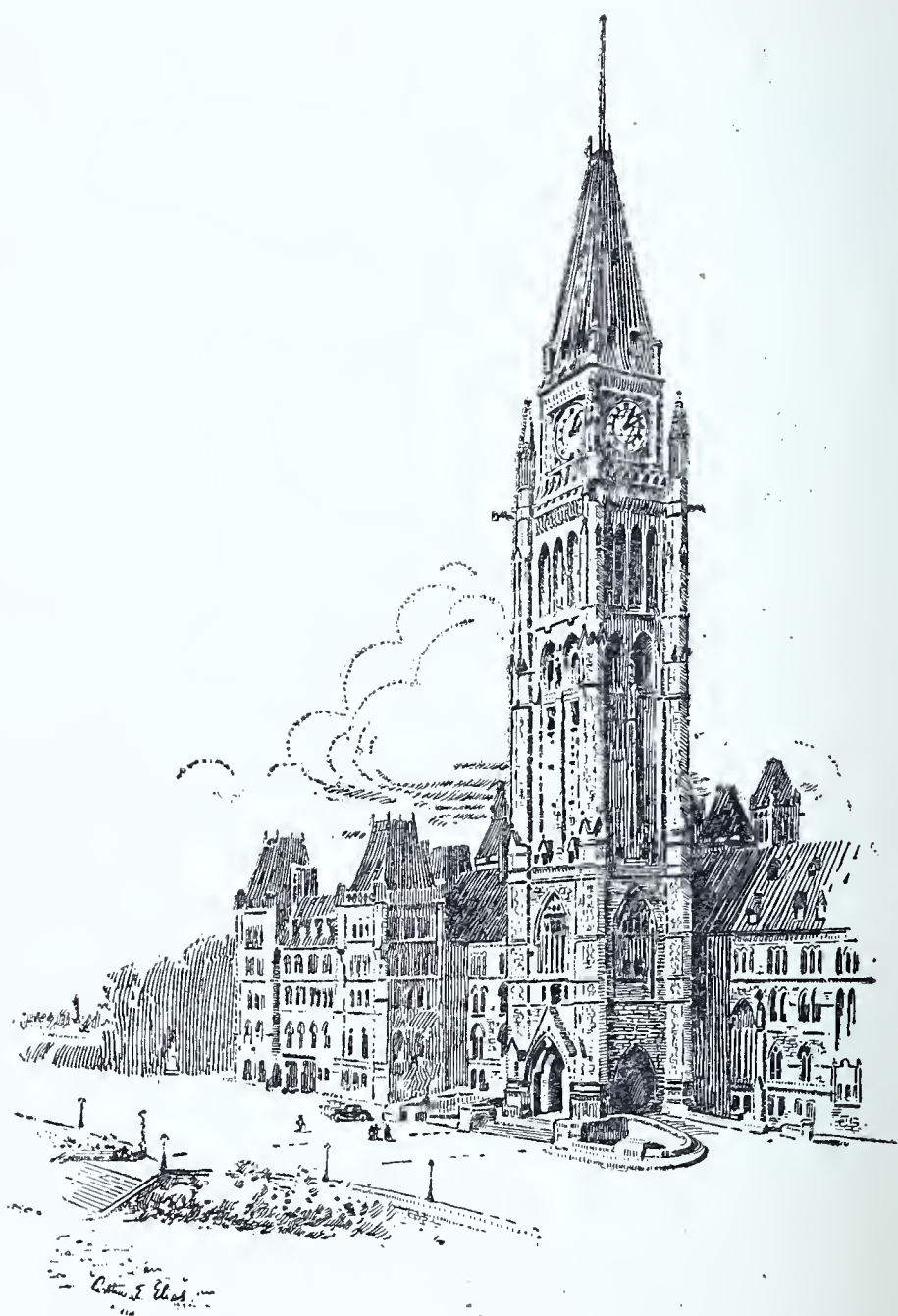


# VACATIONS IN CANADA









PEACE TOWER, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

# *Vacations* *in* *Canada*

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*A handbook of information for  
Tourists and Sportsmen*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

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## VACATIONS IN CANADA

CANADA extends a friendly invitation and welcome to the vacationist, the tourist, the fisherman, and the hunter. Here will be found a wealth of attractions—agreeable climate, magnificent scenery, paved roads, real big-game hunting, the finest of bird shooting and sport fishing, and seaside, mountain, lake and forest resorts where accommodation ranges from the simple and homely log camp to the large modern hotel with its golf, tennis, riding and dancing. Organized camps for boys, girls and adults are located at many points, almost every town has its tourist camp, and over a million square miles of forest are open to the canoeist, camera-hunter and camper.

The summer climate is superb—warm, sunny days, cool nights and pure, bracing, pine-scented air. Due to the long hours of sunshine combined with high altitude, and cool air, no part of the world is more suitable for sun treatments and sunshine clinics than Canada. Contrary to general belief the winter climate is also attractive. The keen, dry cold with brilliant sunshine reflected from the snow sets the blood tingling and adds zest to the many forms of winter sport.

To the visitor from the United States Canada has the unique attraction of being a new country, without being a strange one. Language, customs and living conditions are similar to those of his own country; he can always obtain his favourite newspaper, magazine or brand of cigar; and unless he goes into the actual wilds he is always within reach of his home by telephone. United States money is accepted everywhere at par, and as the denominations are the same it is not even necessary for the visitor to change his funds into Canadian currency. Passports are not required and the visitor is assured of courteous, hospitable treatment.

To those whose vacations are limited to a few weeks or a month, accessibility is an important factor in deciding where they shall go, and one of Canada's great appeals is



the ease and quickness with which its holiday haunts can be reached. Paved motor roads lead into Canada at dozens of points along the international border, and automobiles may be entered for touring duty free for any period up to six months. Pleasure boats also are admitted free of duty for a period extending from the date of entry to the 1st of October following. The Dominion boasts two of the world's greatest railway systems, and these, with a number of smaller lines, cover all developed sections as well as a considerable portion of the unsettled area. On all lines equipment and service are of the highest standard. Lines of ocean and coastal steamers serve a large number of seaports, and on the extensive system of lakes, rivers and canals are some of the finest inland passenger steamers in existence.

The motorist may tour Canada with the same comfort and convenience with which he would tour his own state.

**Motoring** The roads are good, the laws are reasonable, and service stations and garages are as common and offer the same services as at home. Tourist camps for the convenience of motor campers have been established at all important points, and good hotel and restaurant accom-

modation is available almost everywhere. Automobiles for touring may be brought into Canada for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. (Detailed Customs regulations regarding the entry of automobiles for touring are given on page 69). Through a friendly reciprocity all state licenses are valid in Canada for a generous period.

Canada's road system embraces over 50,000 miles of surfaced highways, and this large total is being constantly increased. These highways have been built to a high standard and are equipped with a complete system of danger signals and road direction signs. A feature of motoring in Canada which is particularly pleasing to the motorist from the United States is freedom from the congested traffic, which, in the more populous districts south of the boundary, too often spoils the enjoyment of touring.

A point to be remembered by United States motorists when buying gasoline is that all Canadian liquid measures are one-fifth larger than the corresponding American measures. Thus five Canadian gallons are equal to six American gallons.





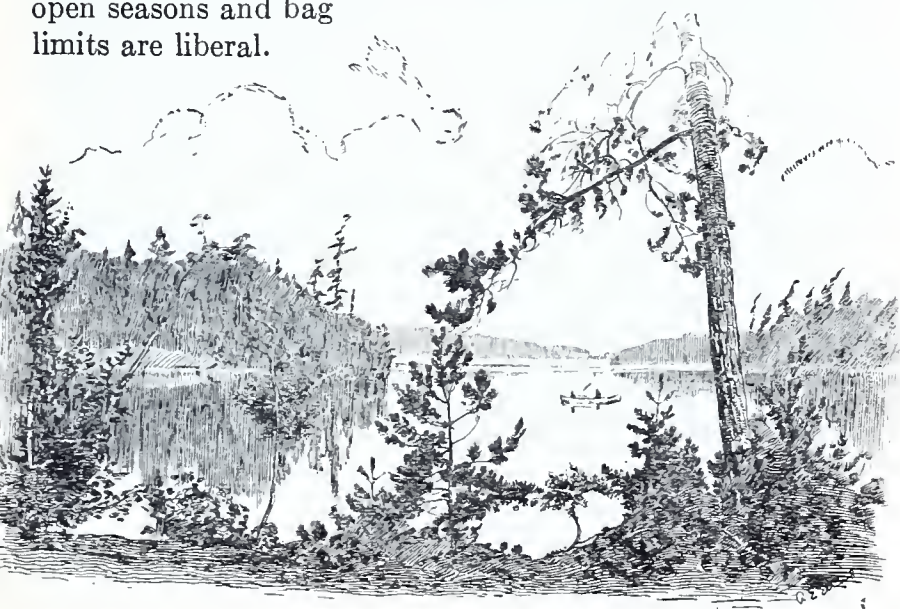
To those who desire a vacation different from the ordinary, a canoe trip holds endless possibilities, and Canada's network of rivers and lakes provides an unlimited choice of routes. In the developed summer-resort districts there are easy and pleasant trips through placid water every foot of which is charted. In the north the ancient routes of the fur brigades are the same to-day as when travelled by the voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies more than 200 years ago. A canoe trip over these routes is America's last challenge to the pioneer spirit. Comfort and even safety will depend on the traveller's own resources and far from being bothered by crowds his only contact with civilization will be a stop for supplies at a Hudson's Bay post or a chance meeting with a Mounted Police patrol.

Between these extremes are innumerable trips of practically every length and degree of excitement and hardship, but all interesting. Lazy paddling along the tree-shadowed shore of a peaceful lake, the breath-taking dash through the white water of wild rapids, the portage trails worn smooth by the moccasined feet of generations of Indians, the evening camp with trout and bacon sizzling over the fire, and the soft bed of fragrant balsam boughs all help to make a Canadian canoe trip an experience long to be remembered.

It is perhaps to the angler that Canada has the most to offer and to him she extends a special invitation. Two bordering oceans, countless lakes and thousands of miles of rivers and brooks offer a range of fishing unsurpassed. The choice of localities is without limit and depends only on the kind of sport preferred and the time available. In the southern and settled districts excellent fishing may be enjoyed within easy reach of comfortable and even luxurious hotels; in the north thousands of unmapped lakes and connecting streams, reached only by canoe and portage and teeming with fish, have never heard the whir of a reel.

The variety of species is great enough to satisfy the ambition of every fisherman. Atlantic salmon, the aristocrat of game fish, may be taken in a score of rivers on the east coast. Deep-sea fishing with rod and line is yearly becoming more popular off this coast, and tuna and sword-fish are plentiful. Trout and bass, the standby of most fly-fishermen, may be taken from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The ouananiche or great land-locked salmon, the best fighting fresh-water fish in America, is found in Quebec. Sea trout, lake trout, togue, pike and maskinonge abound in different districts. The Pacific salmon while usually fished with a troll will also take a fly, and provides good sport. Steel-head, cut-throat, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout are found in the lakes and rivers of the Pacific slope, and black sea bass may be had along the coast.

In districts where they are needed, experienced guides are located at every detraining point, and local outfitters supply tackle and equipment best suited to local conditions. Fishing licenses are reasonable in price, and the open seasons and bag limits are liberal.





No other section of the world can offer the hunter the same favourable conditions that obtain in Canada today—  
**Hunting** the combination of immense areas of virgin territory and rapid and comfortable means of access to them. The forests of Canada cover over a million square miles and shelter game animals ranging from rabbit to grizzly bear. Moose, caribou, elk, deer, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, timber wolf, bear and fox are plentiful and may be hunted during legal open seasons of generous length. Guides and outfitters are located at every going-in point, and the successful hunter may take his trophies out of the country.

The uncounted lakes and ponds of northern Canada are the breeding place of the main water-fowl population of the American continent, and consequently geese, ducks, brant and shore birds are plentiful practically everywhere throughout the country. The ruffed grouse, or partridge, is the most important upland bird and is found in large numbers in every province, while woodcock, prairie chicken and ptarmigan provide good sport in the districts where they are found.

To the camera-hunter and the student of wild life the opportunities for interesting experiences and records are illimitable. In the great National and Provincial Parks, which cover an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, game is rigidly protected and has lost its fear of man. Similarly in the more remote districts in the north they are so seldom disturbed by hunters that excellent pictures of moose, deer and even bear may be taken with comparative ease. No less interesting are pictures of natural scenes of exceptional beauty and of places and objects of historic significance, and Canada is particularly rich in both of these.

The past few years have witnessed an amazing growth in the popularity of golf throughout the Dominion. A recent survey shows that Canada now has over 500 courses, and new ones, many of them municipal or public courses, are being built in every province. No city is without at least one golf club and most of the larger towns and popular summer resorts also have courses. The summer visitor may bring his clubs and be assured of good golf no matter where he stops. Tennis courts and clubs are also to be found in practically every community.





To the mountain-climber, whether he be novice or expert, the Canadian Rockies present one of the world's most interesting and extensive fields. In the different ranges that make up this "Sea of Mountains" are scores of peaks over 10,000 feet in height and the highest is little short of 20,000 feet. Glaciers, snow-fields and precipitous rock faces make many of the ascents difficult enough to tax the ability of even noted climbers.

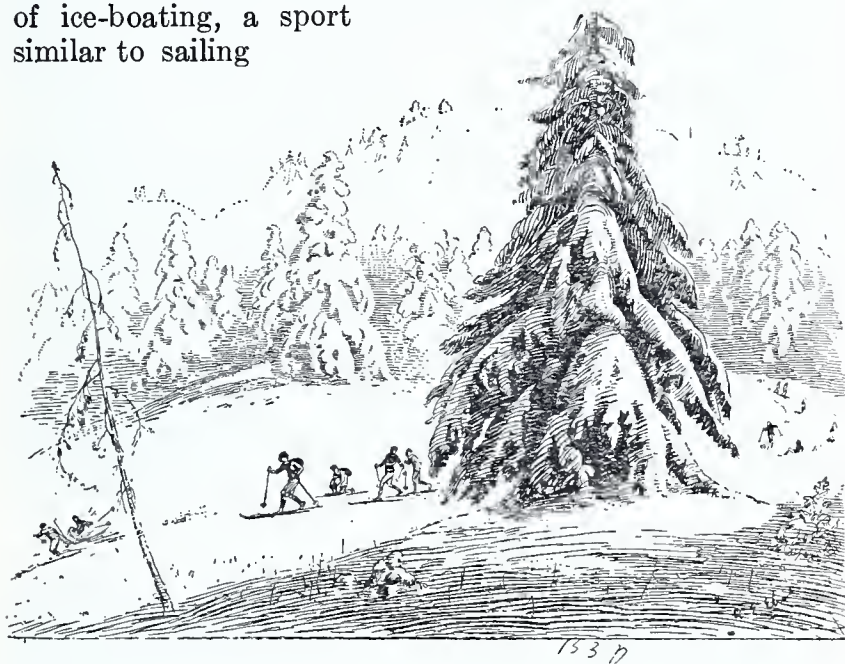
The Alpine Club of Canada, an active organization with a large membership, holds a camp each year in the Rockies and welcomes visitors who are ambitious enough to qualify for membership by climbing a peak at least 10,000 feet high. A colony of Swiss guides, attached to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel, is located at the characteristic Swiss village of Edelweiss near Golden, British Columbia.

Canada's holiday appeal is by no means limited to summer attractions for in winter it is transformed into a new world. Then the heavy coat of dry sparkling snow, the crisp cold days with brilliant sunshine, and the moonlit nights when the Northern Lights shimmer across the sky, provide an ideal setting for every form of winter sport. With Canadians these sports have always been popular and in recent years are becoming known and appreciated by travellers from the United States. Skiing is perhaps the most popular of the winter sports both with Canadians themselves and with visitors, but tobogganning, snowshoeing, and skating all have their following. Hockey, of course, is played everywhere in Canada, and Canadian curling is of the finest.

For some years both Montreal and Quebec have had organized programs of winter sports, extending through January and February, which attract a large number of American visitors. Besides the regular winter sports these programs include championship hockey matches, curling bonspiels, ski-racing and ski-jumping contests, dog-team races, sleigh rides, torch light processions and carnivals. In the Laurentian mountains, north of Mont-



real, a number of hotels remain open throughout the winter and offer the visitor excellent accommodation as well as every facility for winter sports. Saint John, New Brunswick, has an annual speed skating tournament which is international in character and attracts many visitors. Ottawa, the capital city, which is situated on the Ontario-Quebec boundary is the greatest skiing centre in America, the Gatineau hills on the Quebec side directly north of the city being ideal for this thrilling sport. Toronto, with its sheltered bay, is the home of ice-boating, a sport similar to sailing



except that it is done on a wide expanse of glistening ice. The great Winnipeg bonspiel is the biggest annual curling tournament in the world and attracts competitors from all parts of America. The annual Dog Derby held at The Pas, Manitoba, is also an outstanding sporting event. Banff, the famous resort in the Rocky mountains, has an annual carnival, where winter sports are featured, and Revelstoke in British Columbia, has an annual ski tournament which attracts the best ski-jumpers on the continent.

On the Pacific coast and especially on Vancouver island there is offered in winter sports, by way of contrast, golf, riding, tennis, fishing, yachting and even swimming! It is on record that **Summer sports in the winter** golf was played on Victoria courses every day in 1924, 1925 and 1926, a test that is possibly unique on the North American continent.

Canada has a system of federal and provincial parks which covers an area of nearly 20,000 square miles and contains some of the most imposing scenery and most attractive resorts in the Dominion. This immense area has been withdrawn from all forms of exploitation and is being preserved in its virgin beauty and wildness for purposes of pleasure and recreation. The majority of the parks are in the Rocky mountains, a region of unsurpassed scenic splendor superbly equipped by nature for all forms of recreation. Apart from those in the Rocky mountains the most important parks are Laurentides Park in Quebec, Algonquin and Quetico Parks in Ontario, and Mount Robson and Strathcona Parks in British Columbia. In all of the parks, with the single exception of Laurentides Park, game animals and birds are given absolute protection and their abundance and fearlessness are of great interest to visitors.



## *Prince Edward Island*

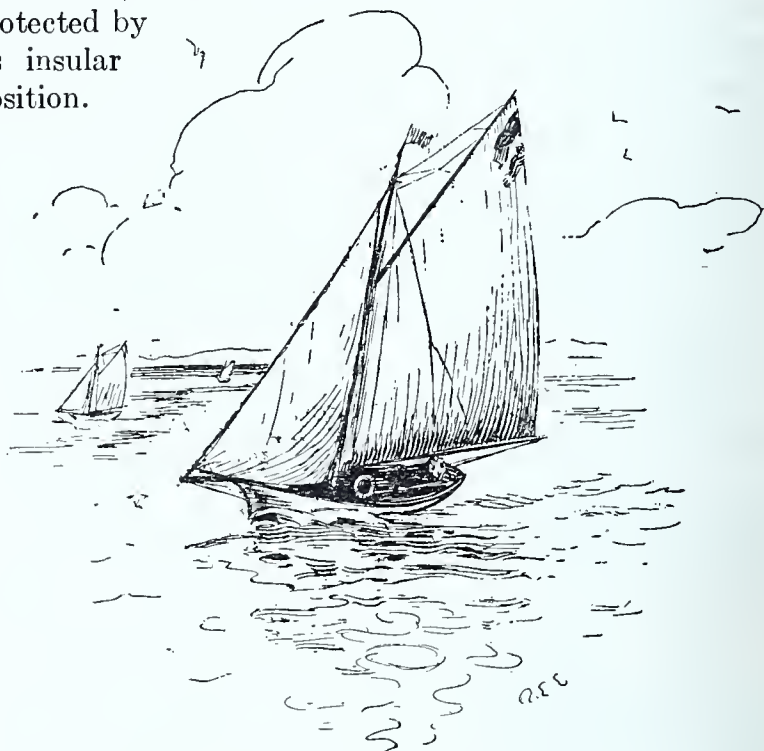
Prince Edward Island, the smallest province in the Dominion, is 145 miles long and from 4 to 35 miles wide, the total area being only 2,184 square miles. The surface is a beautiful rolling lowland, the elevation nowhere exceeding 500 feet above sea level. The coast is uniformly low and, due to its unique irregularity, is of extraordinary length, amounting altogether to over 1,000 miles. The soil is deep red in colour and the vegetation has a peculiar vivid greenness comparable to the emerald green of Ireland.

The summer climate is ideal, sunny days, cool evenings and bright blue skies. The atmosphere, being tempered by ocean breezes from every direction, seldom exceeds 80 degrees of heat, the highest in 15 years being 91 degrees, and there are no fogs.

Despite its apparent isolation Prince Edward Island is easily accessible, being only 9 miles from New Brunswick and 14 miles from Nova Scotia. It is easily reached by automobile, while by rail it is but twenty-five hours from Boston or Montreal, thirty-two from Toronto, and forty-eight from Chicago. The usual route of entry is by way of Sackville, New Brunswick, on the main line of the Canadian National railways. From here a branch line runs to Cape Tormentine, a distance of 35 miles, from which point a splendid government ferry steamer, equipped to carry railway cars, automobiles and passengers, makes trips at short intervals to Port Borden, Prince Edward Island. The trip is made in less than 45 minutes. There is also a daily boat service between Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, the capital of the island, a trip of 50 miles. On the island itself railways and a network of well-kept earth roads reach everywhere.

To travellers and visitors Prince Edward Island is a new realm, fascinating and friendly, and the fact that its

hospitality and scenic attractions have not become commercialized, as in the case of the more widely advertised beauty spots of the continent, will provide a new experience. The island is pre-eminently a land of refreshing rest where the visitor can escape the rush and noise of every day life, for, though in daily touch with the outside world, it is protected by its insular position.



The scenery of Prince Edward Island is both pastoral and marine and is distinguished by green fields, groves of birch and fir, red roads winding over the low hills, long smooth beaches and red cliffs cut into fantastic shapes rising out of the blue sea. Although extensively cultivated and dotted with prosperous farms and small villages yet over one-fourth of the area is still woodland, much of which is scattered in groves or clumps bordering cultivated fields, fringing the roadside or stretching along the banks of the gently flowing streams,

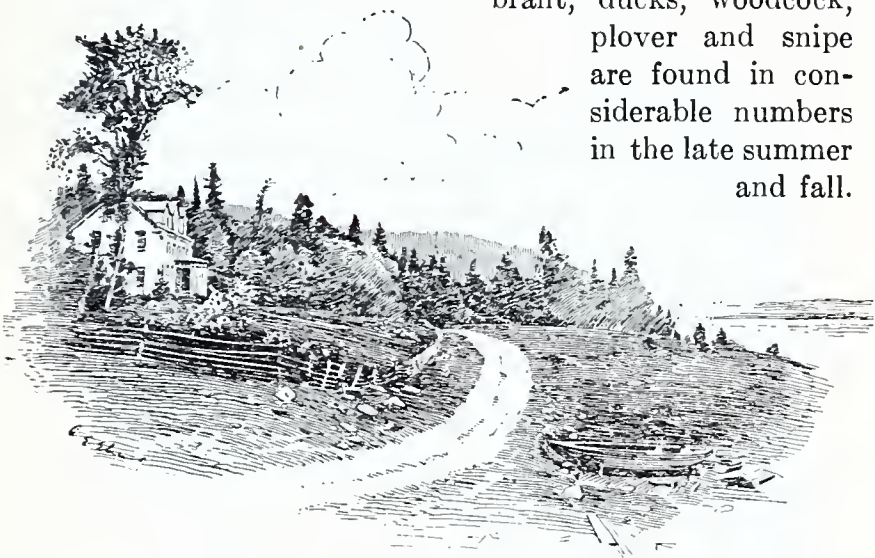
**Scenery  
and sport**



the whole giving a picture of sweet pastoral beauty. Sheltered from the violence of Atlantic storms the customary calmness of the surrounding waters conveys still further the idea of repose.

To the fisherman, Prince Edward Island offers excellent sport. Brook trout are plentiful in nearly all the streams while the tidal rivers and inlets abound in sea trout. The latter fish, which weighs from one-half to three pounds, will take a fly and is a gamey fighter. Deep-sea fishing for tuna, cod, mackerel, haddock and halibut may also be had at a very moderate cost as suitable boats and equipment can be engaged without difficulty at any harbour. There is no large game on the island, but geese,

brant, ducks, woodcock, plover and snipe are found in considerable numbers in the late summer and fall.



Sea bathing may be enjoyed everywhere, and the fine hard sands of the north shore, where some of the beaches are 20 miles long, are particularly attractive. Generally speaking, the water is shallower than on the mainland and consequently warmer. Practically every mile of sea shore and every nook of the pleasant rivers offer camp sites of instantaneous appeal. Wild berries can be picked and trout caught within a stone's throw of the tent door,

while cream and vegetables may be purchased at an adjacent farm. The innumerable tidal rivers and sheltered bays are ideal for sailing, and boats may be secured locally without trouble and at little expense.

At all the summer resorts, both around the shores and inland, good hotel and boarding-house accommodation and summer cottages can be had at rates that are surprisingly low. With the exception of the larger summer resort hotels and those in the cities and larger towns most of the hotels have between 10 and 20 rooms only, but these are very comfortable, clean, homelike and have good dining-room service. At many of the farm houses throughout the island meals and lodging can be secured at very reasonable rates.



## *Nova Scotia*

Nova Scotia, the most easterly province of Canada, is virtually an island being joined to the mainland by an isthmus only 15 miles in width. The total area is slightly over 21,000 square miles, of which fully 70 per cent is still in its natural state. The general contour is rough and wooded but is interspersed with wide, pleasant, fertile valleys. The coast is rockbound and rugged for the most



part, but is relieved by numerous bays and harbours which reach inland well beyond the stern coast line and are picturesque in the extreme. The climate is temperate, being modified by the nearness of the ocean. The summer days are warm but never oppressively hot, and the nights are always cool.

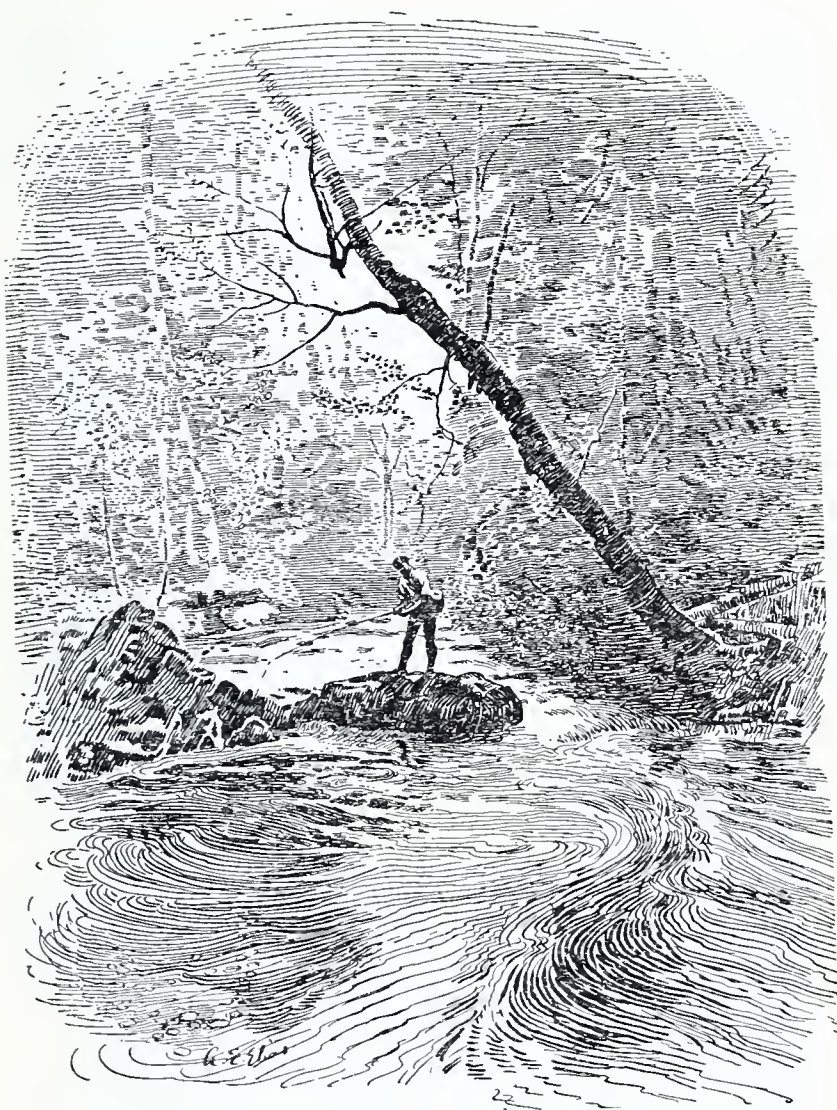
The province is easily and quickly reached. Steamship lines connect Boston with Yarmouth and Halifax, New York with Halifax, and Saint John, N.B., with Digby, while Canada's two great railway systems give Nova Scotia rail connection with every important point in America. An excellent motor road through New Brunswick connects Nova Scotia with the international boundary at Calais, Maine; or if the visitor prefers he may bring in his car by boat. Improved roads make every district accessible to the motorist. A trunk highway system encircles the province, and from it improved county roads lead through the interior.

The tourist attractions of Nova Scotia are many, but perhaps the greatest is fishing. The long coast line together with the inland network of lakes and rivers, offer a bewildering choice of localities, and, as there are no preserved waters, the visiting angler may cast where he pleases.

Brook trout, which are of average size and very gamey, are plentiful throughout the province although the western part, which includes the famous Rossignol and Kejimikujik Lake districts, appears to attract the greatest number of fishermen. Sea trout, which are heavier and rather harder fighters, may be had in the pools at the head of tidewater. Most of the rivers emptying directly into the sea provide excellent fly-fishing for Atlantic salmon, and specimens of this famous fish weighing up to 30 pounds are frequently taken. The Margaree river on the west coast of Cape Breton island is probably the best salmon river in the province, although the St. Mary's and Musquodoboit rivers on the eastern coast of the mainland and the Mersey, Medway, Roseway and Clyde farther south all have fine pools. Togue may be had in a few lakes, notably Nine Mile lake in Lunenburg county, and land-locked salmon are found in Grand lake, Beaver Bank lake and some other waters.

Deep-sea fishermen are offered excellent chances for tuna, particularly at St. Anne bay, Mira bay and off Port





Medbury. A 758-pound tuna taken off this coast in 1924 is one of the largest fish ever landed with rod and line. Swordfish are plentiful and are now being fished with rod and line by some of the more adventurous sportsmen. Zane Grey describes swordfishing as "by far the most magnificent sport in the world with rod and line" and says that compared with it tarpon fishing is child's play.

The abundance of game animals and birds makes hunting hardly less of an attraction than fishing, and the ease with which the game areas are reached will prove an agreeable surprise to the visiting sportsman. Long trips by wagon or canoe are nowhere necessary and in many districts the hunting camps can be reached by automobile.

Deer and moose are plentiful and may be hunted in every part of the province except Cape Breton island, where moose are protected. Caribou are found in the northern part of Cape Breton but are protected until 1930. The southwestern interior, including the Kejimikujik and Rossignol Lake districts, was once the favourite hunting ground of the Micmac Indians and is still one of the best big-game areas in the province. The northeastern section, particularly Halifax and Guysborough counties, is also well stocked and may be conveniently reached from different points along the coast. Bear and wildcat are fairly plentiful in all districts and may be hunted any time throughout the year. Ducks, geese, brant, plover, yellow-legs and snipe are abundant along the numerous bays and inlets and in the hundreds of lakes. Woodcock are also plentiful and provide excellent sport in all parts of the province.

In addition to hunting and fishing, Nova Scotia offers exceptional opportunities for camping, canoeing, sailing and sea-bathing, while for the nature lover the wild beauty of the stern coast, the peaceful calm of the sheltered bays and inland lakes, and the quaint, old-fashioned charm of the fishing villages, will have an irresistible appeal.

The province is rich in historic sites, which, on account of their association with the early history of this continent, are of peculiar interest to American visitors. **Rich in historic sites** Annapolis Royal, the oldest European settlement in America north of the gulf of Mexico, was established in 1605 and for nearly 150 years its history is a continuous record of attack, capture and recapture. The immense fortification of Louisburg, once the strongest fortress in the New World, was begun in 1709. Halifax,

the capital of the province, is the oldest English settlement in Canada having been founded in 1749. It contains many points of historic interest, the most notable of which is the citadel with its deep moat, massive stone work, and heavily armed bastions. Grand Pré, the home of Evangeline, "on the shores of the basin of Minas," is visited by thousands every year. Other sites of more than ordinary interest are the old French forts of Gaspereau and Piziquid.

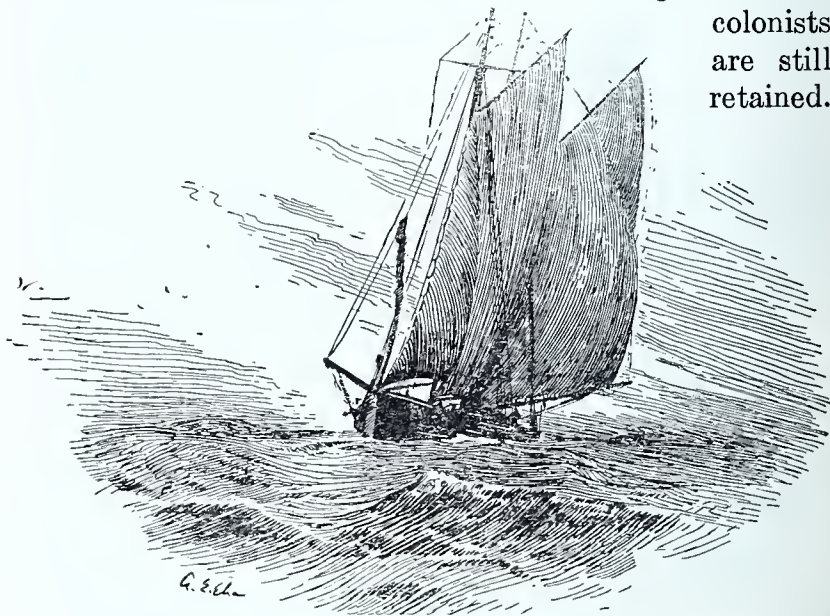
Pleasant summer resorts are well distributed throughout the province. In the vicinity of Halifax are Bedford basin, the large salt water bay which forms the inner harbour, and the pretty Dartmouth lakes. Along the Atlantic coast south of Halifax, is a series of deep, sheltered, island-dotted bays, ideal for salt-water bathing, sailing and sea fishing. St. Margaret's bay, Mahone bay and Chester basin are the most popular of these and have good hotel accommodation. Yarmouth, at the extreme southeastern tip of the province is one of the gateways to Nova Scotia and is a delightful spot. On the bay of Fundy side are





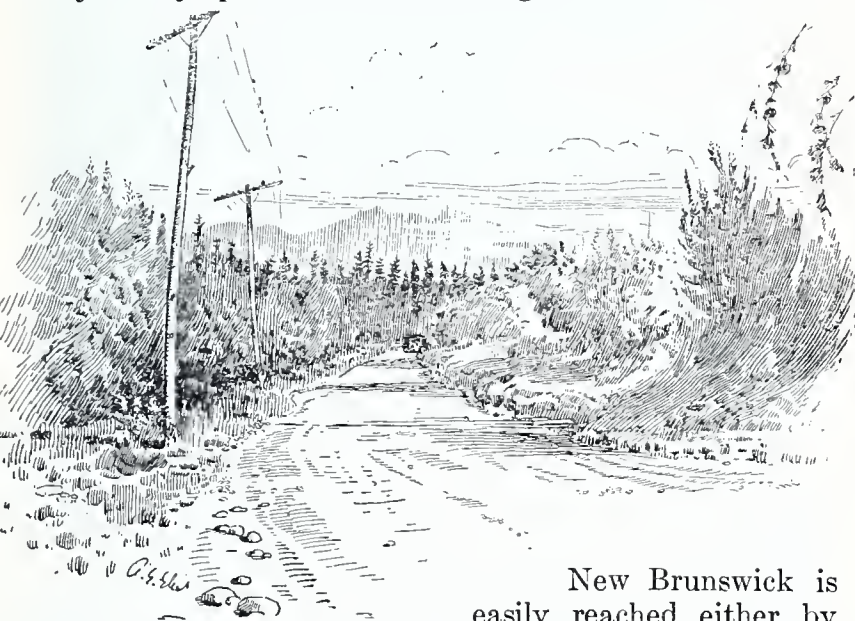
Digby, Bear River, Annapolis Royal and the picturesque Land of Evangeline on sheltered Minas basin.

Cape Breton island, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso only a mile in width, is a veritable tourist wonderland. In the heart of the island is the famous Arm of Gold, the superbly beautiful Bras d'Or lake, a great inland sea dotted with small islands and fringed with forest-clad hills. Along the shore are the picturesque villages of St. Peters, Iona, Baddeck, and Whycocomagh, the gateway to beautiful lake Ainslie and the famous salmon pools of the Margaree river. In contrast with the peaceful calm of Bras d'Or the outside coast line is one of wild and rugged beauty. The population of Cape Breton is chiefly Highland Scotch, and the Gaelic language is still in common use in many sections, while in the southeastern corner, especially on Madame island, are Acadian settlements where the old customs and simple habits of the original French colonists are still retained.



## *New Brunswick*

New Brunswick, with an area of nearly 28,000 square miles, is the largest of the Maritime Provinces. Bounded on three sides by salt water it has an extensive coast line with many fine harbours and beaches. In general the contour of the province is rolling, becoming more rugged in the northern part where peaks rise to a height of 2,700 feet. The country is watered by numerous rivers, and, while there are a great many lakes, none are of large size. As in the other Atlantic provinces the climate is tempered by the adjacent ocean waters and the summers, while warm and bright, are remarkably free from prolonged dusty or dry spells and from hot nights.



New Brunswick is easily reached either by automobile, train or steamer. Excellent motor roads enter the province at many points along the Maine and Quebec borders, the chief ports of entry from the United States being Edmundston, St. Leonard, Woodstock and St. Stephen, and from Quebec, Campbellton and Edmundston. The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, Canada's two great railway systems, provide good service both to and within

### **Highways and transportation**

the province, and regular steamship services connect Saint John with Boston, Portland and other Atlantic ports.

The highway system of New Brunswick includes 9,500 miles of improved roads of which over 1,400 miles are main trunk roads and the remainder secondary and by-roads which serve as feeders. This extensive system makes it possible to reach by motor every section of the province except the northern interior which is still an undisturbed forest.

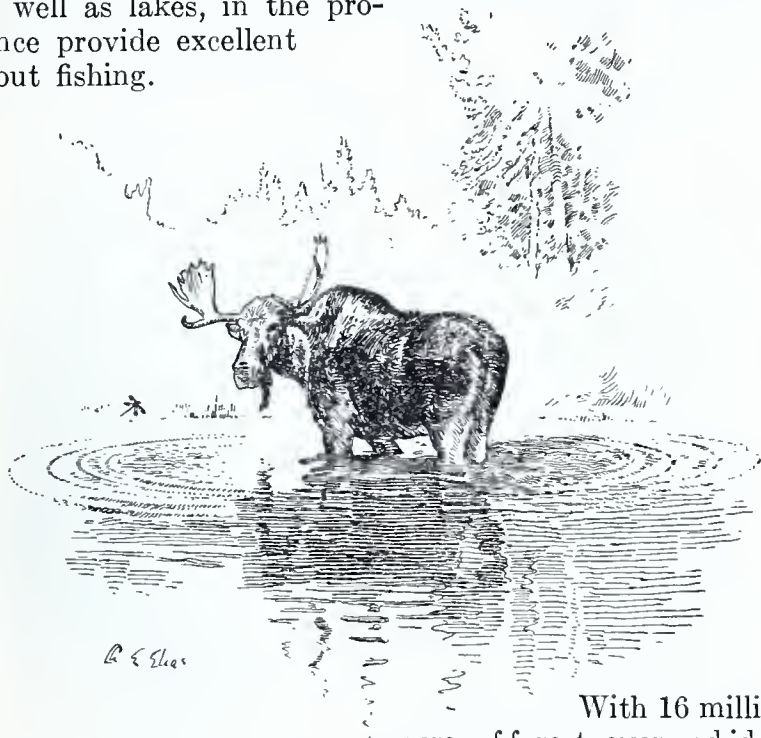


The large rivers of New Brunswick and more particularly the Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipisiquit, Tobique Kedgwick, Upsalquitch and Saint John are world famous for their salmon fishing. The Atlantic salmon is considered by many sportsmen the king of game fish, and not without reason, for it is a fish of amazing intelligence, perseverance and strength and of exceptional beauty both of form and colour. New Brunswick salmon average about 20 pounds in weight and landing one requires experience, proper equipment, and very often a full hour of hard fighting. On some of the rivers the salmon pools are under lease and permission to fish them must be obtained by arrangement with the lessee, but even on the famous Restigouche,

**Famous  
salmon rivers**



there are now open waters for regulated public fishing. Togue may be had in Serpentine lake, sea trout are plentiful in the tidal rivers, and practically all rivers and streams, as well as lakes, in the province provide excellent trout fishing.



With 16 million acres of forest cover and ideal climatic and feeding conditions, New Brunswick is the best big game country in the eastern part of the continent.

**Home of the moose** Moose are very plentiful in all parts of the province and nowhere in America (Alaska alone perhaps excepted) can better specimens be found.

At the present time the southern section, particularly the counties of Albert, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York and Charlotte, is reported to be better stocked than ever before; in addition this is the most accessible part of the province. The northern interior, which comprises parts of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche counties, is also well stocked and offers the most extensive hunting ground. Deer and bear are plentiful and are well distributed. Excellent bird shooting may be had anywhere in the province, geese, ducks, shore birds, and woodcock being

abundant. Non-resident hunters are required by law to be accompanied by licensed guides, and New Brunswick guides are both expert woodsmen and good companions. Each guide has his own territory and camps, and as none trespasses on the territories of his neighbours hunting accidents are rare.



The extensive river systems offer splendid canoe trips either through the developed districts or through virgin forest where good fishing and exceptional opportunities to photograph live game are added attractions. One of the finest and most popular trips is "up the Tobique and down the

**Some splendid  
canoe routes**



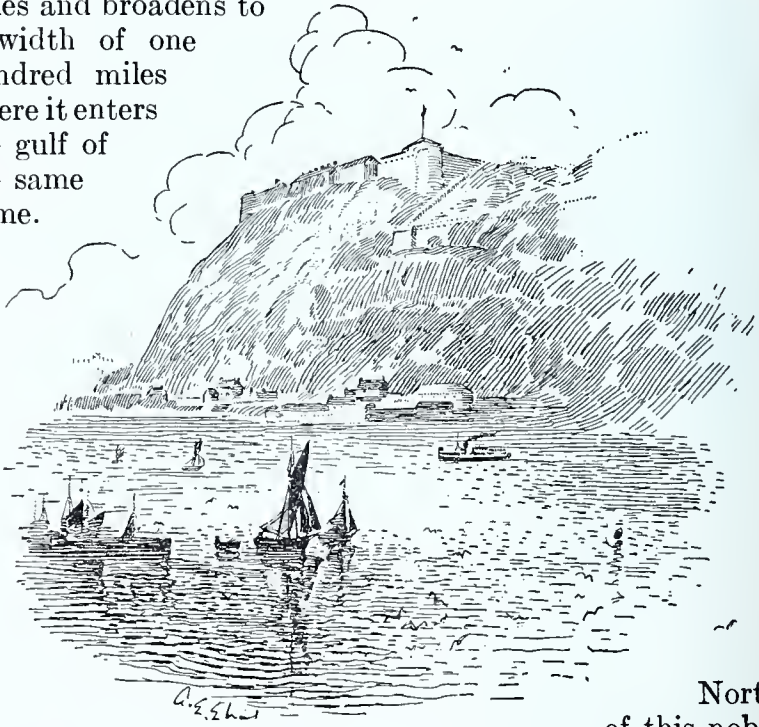
Nepisiquit" crossing the northern part of the province through unsettled, well-wooded country rich in game and fish. Another fine trip is down the Miramichi river from Juniper to Newcastle, and the Saint John river offers trips which can be extended to 300 miles.

In common with the rest of the Atlantic coast New Brunswick was the scene of many stirring episodes in the early days and now has a number of historic sites of more than ordinary interest. The Saint John river was named by Champlain who discovered it on Saint John's Day in the year 1604 and spent the following winter on an island near its mouth. Saint John harbour was the site of Fort La Tour, the residence of the gallant Charles de la Tour and his brave wife, and the scene of some of the most thrilling and romantic episodes in the history of Acadia.

To the holiday seeker New Brunswick's great appeal is its unspoiled freshness and its freedom from commercial exploitation of its natural attractions. Exclusive summer resorts are rare, in fact St. Andrews-by-the-Sea with its famous Algonquin Hotel and beautiful location on Passamaquoddy bay, may be said to be the only one in the province. Elsewhere the attractions are of a simpler kind. Pleasant towns and fishing villages, with good but modest hotel accommodation, are scattered along the east coast and the beautiful baie de Chaleur. The south coast on the bay of Fundy is cut by dozens of picturesque bays and harbours reached by good motor roads and ideal for bathing, sailing and fishing. The majestic Saint John river, sometimes called the "Rhine of America," empties into the bay of Fundy over the famous Reversing falls of Saint John harbour after flowing from the northwest corner of the province through a wide, peaceful, and picturesque valley. At Grand Falls, 220 miles above the city of Saint John, the river contracts and plunges over a 60-foot drop into a rocky gorge where it drops another 50 feet in a series of cascades. The northern interior is a great virgin forest, accessible only by canoe, with a network of rivers and lakes ideally suited to camping, canoeing, fishing and hunting.

## Quebec

Quebec, the oldest and largest of all the Canadian provinces, extends from the international boundary to the Northern Plains of the Arctic, and from the Atlantic ocean to Hudson bay. Within this vast area of about 600,000 square miles are mountains, rivers and innumerable lakes. The majestic St. Lawrence flows through it for a thousand miles and broadens to a width of one hundred miles where it enters the gulf of the same name.



North of this noble river sweep the Laurentian mountains, one of the oldest ranges on the globe, and peaceful and calm as befits great age. South of the river are the Eastern Townships, an old-settled and one of the best-developed areas in Canada, and farther east the picturesque and mountainous Gaspé peninsula thrusts itself into the gulf of St. Lawrence. The climate is invigorating and healthful, and, while the winters are cold, the summers are delightful with warm, mellow sunshine and cool air.

The population of Quebec is predominantly French-Canadian and in many districts is exclusively so. French is the universal language, although business men throughout the province are invariably bi-lingual, and of late years English is becoming more generally understood in the rural sections.

No part of Canada is more accessible than Quebec either by rail, by water, or by road. Montreal, the chief city of the province, is the greatest railway centre in Canada and in point of foreign trade ranks second among the ocean ports of this continent. In addition it is the terminus of several lines of lake steamers which touch every point on the Great Lakes. Quebec's extensive system of improved roads covers all the settled portion of the province and connects at the boundary with the main highways of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Ontario and New Brunswick. Quebec roads are among the finest on the continent, and every year an increasing number of visitors from the United States are seeing the province by automobile. Over 10,500 miles have been permanently surfaced and 15,000 miles of earth roads have been graded. Through systematic and continuous maintenance all roads are kept in excellent condition.

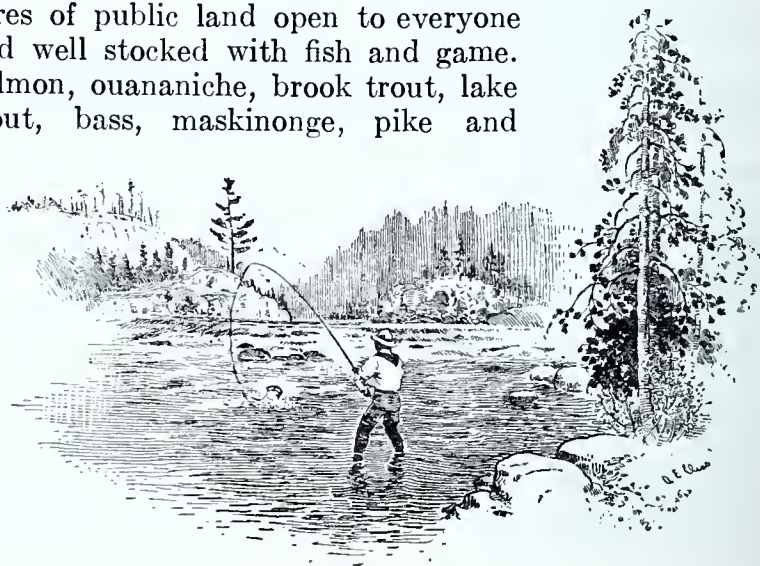
Of the many attractions which Quebec holds for the visitor the most interesting is the atmosphere of Old France which permeates the whole province. Separated from France since 1759, Quebec is in some respects older than the France of today; its language is the French of Louis XIV, the lay-out of the old seigniories is similar to that of feudal France, and its folk-songs are the ballads of mediaeval Normandy and Brittany. Thousands of Quebec farmers or habitants, as they are called, are still occupying the very land granted to their ancestors by the King of France 300 years ago. Truly, Quebec is an Old World country in the heart of America. The rush of commerce has left its rural districts untouched, and the manners, customs and language of the people, the quaint whitewashed houses, the narrow fields, the monasteries and the wayside shrines, stir the imagination as can no other section of America.

**An Old World  
province**

Historically the province of Quebec is the most interesting part of Canada. Quebec city was founded in 1608 and for a century and a half was the headquarters of French rule in America. From it Champlain discovered the lake that still bears his name, Joliet and Marquette explored to the Arkansas river, and La Salle followed the Mississippi to its mouth. Throughout the province, historic buildings, monuments and memorials bring thoughts of the old regime and call to mind the names of Cartier, Frontenac, Laval, Montcalm and Wolfe.

The Government of Quebec, through the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, leases to clubs or individuals, either resident or non-resident, the exclusive hunting and fishing privileges over areas not exceeding 200 square miles. These areas are leased for not more than 9 years, and for an annual rental of not less than three dollars per square mile. Lessees are required to guard from poachers the fish and game of their territory. United States sportsmen have been quick to see the advantages of this system, and some of the best fishing and hunting grounds in the province are now leased to them.

There still remain, however, hundreds of millions of acres of public land open to everyone and well stocked with fish and game. Salmon, ouananiche, brook trout, lake trout, bass, maskinonge, pike and





pickerel are the game fish of the province, and each is plentiful in the section in which it is found. In the Gaspé peninsula and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence east of the Saguenay most of the rivers have excellent salmon fishing. In lake St. John and its tributary rivers is found the ouananiche, a land-locked salmon which has lost none of the characteristics of the sea salmon and is admitted to be the gamest fresh-water fish alive. Speckled trout and lake trout may also be had in this district, and the country between lake St. John and Quebec, which includes the popular Lake Edward territory, is one of the finest sections of the province for speckled trout, lake trout, pike and pickerel.



South of the St. Lawrence the rivers and lakes are generally well stocked with lake trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel, and in some waters bass are fairly plentiful. Lake St. Louis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, and lake of Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa river, both of which border the island of Montreal, have excellent bass and maskinonge fishing. North of Montreal the lakes and streams of the Laurentian mountains have fine speckled

trout and lake trout, and some of the lakes are well stocked with bass. The western section of the Laurentians which includes the Lièvre, Gatineau and Pontiac districts, all north of the Ottawa river and reached through Ottawa, has excellent fishing for speckled trout, lake trout, small-mouth bass and pike. The counties of Temiskaming and Abitibi which comprise the northwestern part of the province, are for the most part an unspoiled wilderness with innumerable lakes and rivers in which speckled trout, lake trout, pike and pickerel are plentiful.



Big game is abundant particularly in the Gaspé peninsula, the Laurentian country north of the St. Lawrence, the Gatineau and Pontiac districts north of the Ottawa river, the counties of Temiskaming and Abitibi which adjoin the Ontario boundary and the vast unsurveyed area north of the Canadian National Transcontinental line. The game includes moose, deer, bear and wolf, and the open season is considerably longer in Quebec than in any other of the eastern provinces. Good bird shooting is general, and geese, ducks, partridge, woodcock, plover and snipe are all plentiful.

The Laurentides National Park, an immense area of 3,700 square miles situated northeast of Quebec city, was established by the Provincial Government as a hunting and fishing territory and recreation ground. The park is wonderfully picturesque with virgin forest, fine mountains and numerous lakes and rivers well stocked with red trout. Moose, deer and partridge are all plentiful. Camps built at different points are leased to sportsmen and at each of these board may be had if desired. All information concerning the park may be obtained from the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries at Quebec.

The waterways of the province offer a bewildering choice of canoe trips. In the northern districts there are literally thousands of rivers and lakes which for years to come cannot be mapped or even inventoried, and a canoe trip through them with Indian guides is actually a voyage of exploration and discovery. In these sections as well as in the southern and settled districts are innumerable camp sites ideally situated on river or lake.

**Canoeing and  
resort districts**

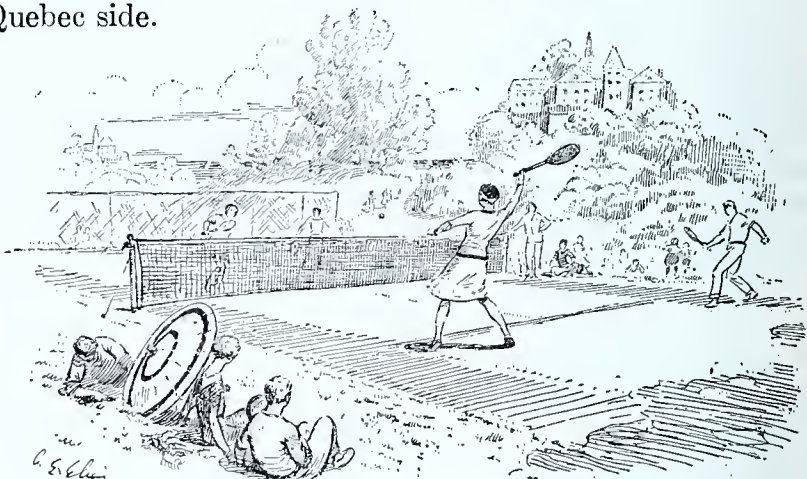
Throughout the province there is a large number of resort districts which offer a wide range of attractions and variety of accommodation. On the rugged and picturesque Gaspé coast some of the fishing villages, such as Percé and Gaspé, have good hotels although there are no large fashionable resorts. Along the lower St. Lawrence is a number of popular resorts of which Murray Bay and Tadoussac on the north shore and Métis Beach on the south shore have the largest and most pretentious hotels. Cacouna and Bic, also on the south shore, are favourite cottage resorts.

The Eastern Townships, which lie along the international boundary south of the St. Lawrence, have a number of well established resorts particularly on lake Memphramagog, lake Massawippi, Brome lake, lake Mégantic and the Richelieu river. North of the St. Lawrence are the Laurentian mountains, a vast holiday land dotted with lakes and clothed with pine forest. Both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways have lines



running north from Montreal into this area, and along these lines resorts have been established at dozens of points. In many cases accommodation is limited to small hotels or boarding houses, in others it includes golf, tennis, riding and dancing.

The Lièvre, Gatineau and Pontiac districts immediately north of the Ottawa river, although comparatively undeveloped, are fast becoming popular particularly with fishermen and campers but accommodation is limited to small hotels, boarding houses and farmhouses. Entrance to this section is through Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and Hull, immediately across the river on the Quebec side.



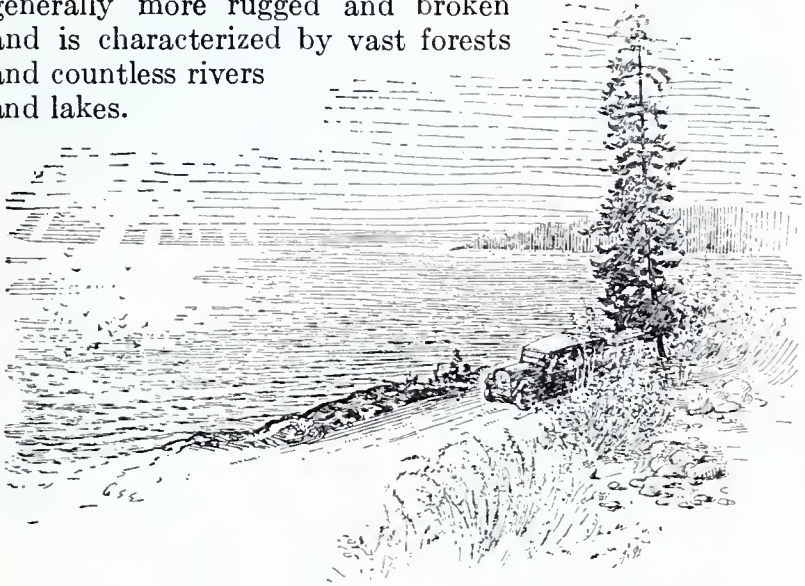
Quebec is not only a summer playground but is also the headquarters for winter sports on the American continent. Keen, dry cold, bright sunshine and a thick blanket of sparkling snow make an ideal setting for skiing, tobogganing, skating and snow-shoeing. Both Quebec city and Montreal have, each winter, an organized program of winter sports which includes every form of sport even to ski-joring and trips by dog team. The Laurentian district north of Montreal and the Gatineau district north of Ottawa are becoming so popular for skiing that a number of resorts remain open throughout the winter.

**Headquarters  
for winter  
sports**



## Ontario

Ontario, the second largest, the most populous and the richest of the Canadian provinces, extends from the Great Lakes on the south to Hudson bay on the north, and east and west from within 50 miles of Montreal to Manitoba. The province is divided into two great sections: Southern Ontario, the older settled portion with an area of 77,000 square miles, and Northern or New Ontario with an area of 330,000 square miles. The southern section is, for the most part, gently undulating in surface and its rich soil supports some of the most prosperous farming communities in Canada. The northern section, although it contains an immense area of undeveloped farm land, is generally more rugged and broken and is characterized by vast forests and countless rivers and lakes.



The climate of Southern Ontario is tempered by the Great Lakes, and extremes of heat and cold are seldom experienced. The summer months are pleasantly warm with much sunshine and few rainy days, most of the precipitation falling in showers or thunderstorms. In the northern section the winter is longer and colder, but the summer climate is delightful with long shiny days and cool nights.

The accessibility of Ontario to motorists from the United States is indicated by the fact that the boundary between the province and the United States is crossed by 4 highway bridges and 22 ferries. To those who come by train or steamer Ontario is equally accessible, the convenient steamer service on the Great Lakes being particularly popular with summer visitors.



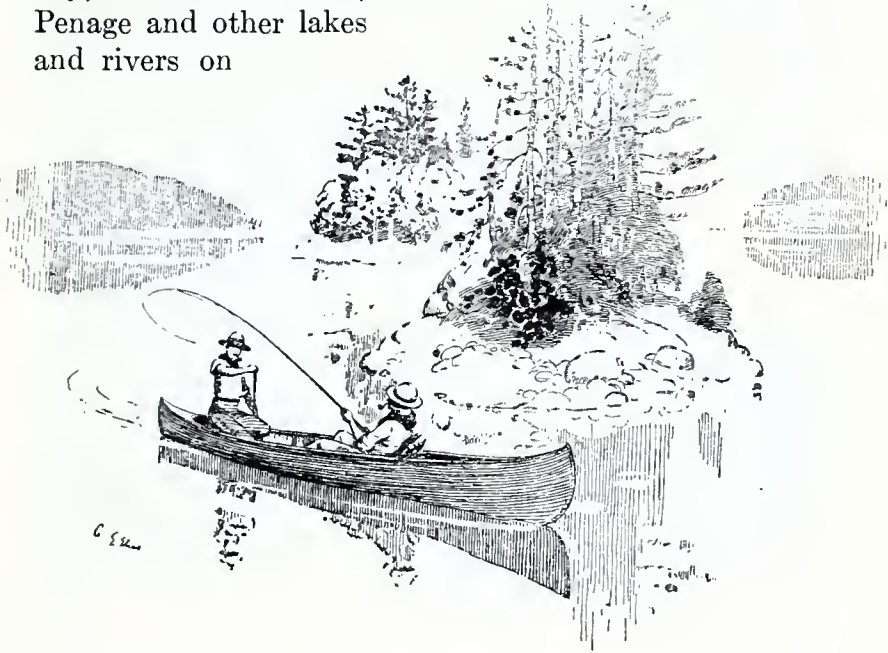
In the province itself a magnificent system of improved roads, kept in first class condition, covers all of southern Ontario and parts of the northern section. The trunk roads, which connect all important centres, are unsurpassed in America. Improved county roads, branching from these, lead to all resorts except those of the extreme north and west. Garages, service stations and motor camps are everywhere convenient.

Ontario has 41,000 square miles of water surface and the opportunities offered the fisherman in this vast area are simply unlimited. Speckled trout, lake trout, bass, maskinonge, pike and pickerel are the game fish of the province, and all are plentiful. In Southern Ontario the St. Lawrence river, from the Quebec boundary to lake

**41,000 square  
miles of  
water surface**

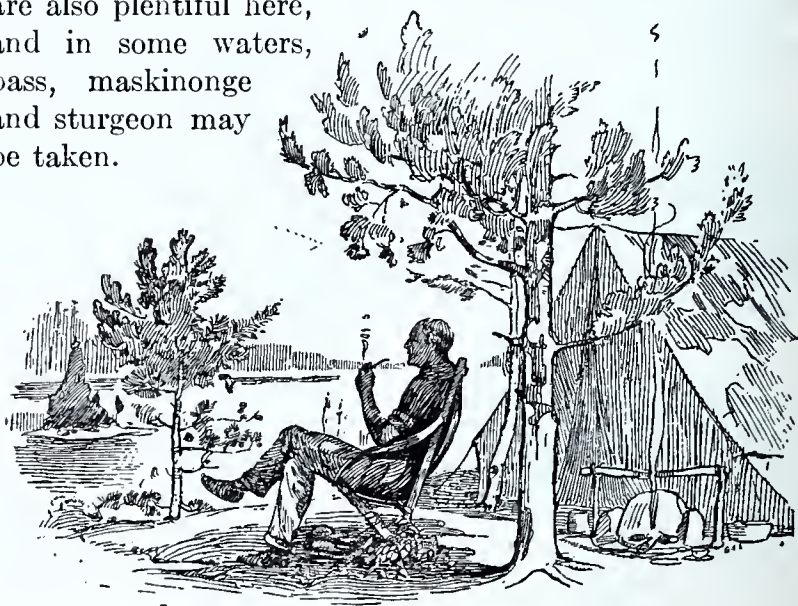
Ontario, provides good fishing for bass, maskinonge and pickerel; the Rideau lakes and river, which extend between Ottawa and Kingston, are well stocked with bass, lake trout, and pike, and the Kawartha lakes, together with the connecting Trent waterways, with bass, speckled trout, lake trout and maskinonge.

The area south of Algonquin Park in the counties of Haliburton, Hastings and Lennox and Addington has excellent fishing for speckled trout, lake trout and bass. In the Muskoka lakes, brook trout, lake trout and bass are plentiful, while immediately to the north the Parry Sound district provides exceptional bass, lake trout and maskinonge fishing particularly in the Pickerel, Maganatawan and French rivers and lake Nipissing. The Timagami Forest Reserve, which is reached by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, is a network of lakes in which bass, speckled trout, lake trout and pickerel abound. The Thirty Thousand islands along the east shore of Georgian bay, Manitoulin island, lake Penage and other lakes and rivers on



the north shore, and in the Algoma district traversed by the Algoma Central railway, are all well stocked with bass, speckled trout, salmon trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel.

On the north shore of lake Superior the Steel river and the waters of Nipigon lake and river have long been famous for the number and size of the speckled trout taken there, the record fish, caught in the Nipigon, weighing  $14\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Quetico Park, which lies along the international boundary just west of Fort William, is a provincial forest reserve where hunting is prohibited but fishing allowed. In the park as well as throughout the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods districts which lie immediately west, bass, lake trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel are plentiful while brook trout may be had in many of the streams. Between Hearst and the Manitoba boundary, along the Canadian National railway, are dozens of virgin waters which provide some of the finest speckled trout fishing in the province. Great northern pike, lake trout and pickerel are also plentiful here, and in some waters, bass, maskinonge and sturgeon may be taken.





Algonquin Provincial Park, in the Ontario Highlands 200 miles north of Toronto and 170 miles west of Ottawa, comprises 3,000 square miles of lake, river and virgin forest set aside as a national playground. While game animals are absolutely protected in the park, fishing is allowed, and brook trout, small-mouthed bass and salmon trout are found in abundance. A special license is required for fishing in the park, and this may be obtained for a small fee from the park superintendent or from any of the rangers. Visitors may establish temporary camps at any place, and camp sites of not more than two acres may be leased for a term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$7.50 per acre plus a fee of \$10 for surveying the plot.

The hunter in Ontario is offered a variety of sport which ranges from the small game of the settled districts to the moose, caribou, deer, bear and  
**A wide variety of game** timber wolf of the great northern forests.

In Southern Ontario the counties of Renfrew and Haliburton, the Muskoka district, and the northern parts of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings and Peterborough counties, all of which adjoin or are close to Algonquin Park, are well stocked with deer. Parry Sound, which borders the park on the west, is probably the best and most popular section of the province for deer hunting. In all of the vast area north of French river and lake Nipissing both moose and deer are plentiful and good sport may be had in any locality.

The northwestern section of the province, which includes the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods districts, is well stocked with moose and deer. Wolves are also fairly plentiful in this section and there is an occasional caribou. Outfitters located at convenient centres are prepared to supply guides, canoes and camp equipment and to arrange trips to any part of these districts. Caribou are found north of the Canadian National Transcontinental line, the best district being above lake Nipigon. Bear are plentiful throughout all of Northern Ontario and wolves,

while found in many sections, are most plentiful in Algoma. As a general rule water-fowl are scarce in the big game country, most of the clear, cold lakes of the north not being suited to their needs. South of the heavy forest, however, geese and ducks are fairly plentiful in different sections.

Hundreds of canoe trips either short or long, easy or strenuous, may be taken through Ontario's extensive system of waterways. The rivers and canals of the settled districts with their locks, dams and bridges offer many easy and pleasant trips. In the north, away from the railways, summer travel is entirely by canoe, and some of the routes exceed 500 miles in length.

**Opportunities  
for paddler  
and camper**

The camper may pitch his tent on thousands of lakes and rivers where spring water, fish, and wood for fuel are all within arm's reach. On unreserved public land permanent camp sites, not exceeding five acres in extent may be purchased outright from the Department of Lands and Forests at Toronto. Small islands are sold at the rate of \$20 per acre, and parts of larger islands and the mainland at \$10 per acre.

Of all the provinces Ontario has the largest number and greatest variety of developed summer resorts. The

**Many developed  
summer resorts**

Thousand islands of the St. Lawrence, which extend for 50 miles from the outlet of lake Ontario, have a number of summer hotels and boarding houses, as well as hundreds of cottages, most of which are owned or rented by Americans. The Rideau lakes, lying between Ottawa and Kingston, and the Kawartha lakes north of lake Ontario, are ideally suited to camping, canoeing, and fishing and are popular with summer visitors. Good accommodation at comfortable hotels is available all through these districts and cottages may be rented at many points. North of Toronto are the Muskoka lakes and the Lake of Bays chain, the most highly developed resort districts in Ontario with large,

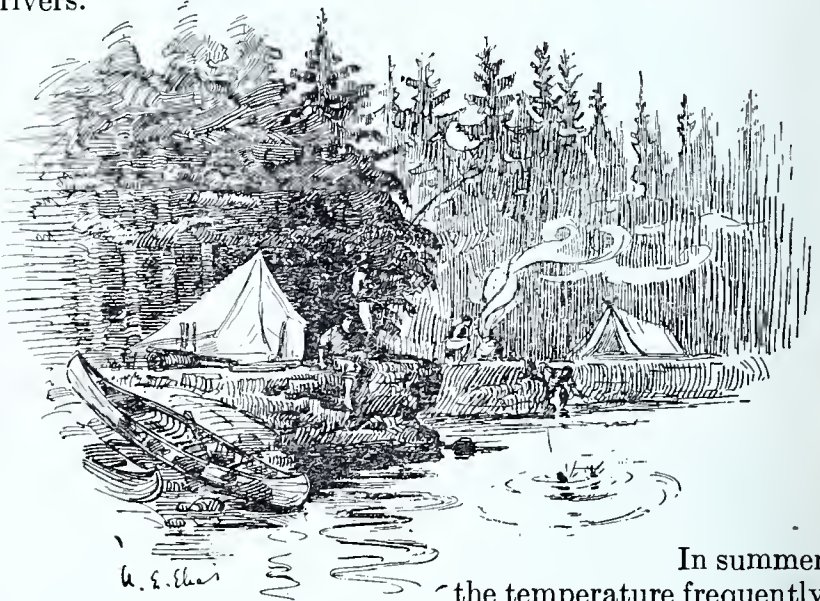
fashionable hotels, golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens and so forth. Georgian bay with its 30,000 islands is another popular summer playground having excellent hotels and boarding houses and numerous cottages many of which can be rented. Algonquin Park in the Ontario Highlands is a vast forest and game reserve whose chief attractions are the exceptionally good fishing, the canoe trips, either alone or with guides, and the opportunities for camping. Accommodation has been provided here to suit all needs and tastes and ranges from large well-appointed hotels to log cabins.



North of Algonquin Park is the real north, the land of virgin forest, rivers and lakes, where the chief attractions are fishing, camping and canoeing. Throughout this great area camp resorts have been established at many points easily reached and at the same time giving immediate access to the wilderness. On French river, lake Nipigon, Nipigon river and the lake of the Woods are to be found well appointed bungalow camps; on lake Timagami in the Timagami Forest Reserve there are several popular camps and hotels, and throughout Quetico Park, the Rainy River district and the more northern waters numerous camps, boarding houses and small hotels are located.

## *Manitoba*

Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, has an area of 252,000 square miles of which nearly 20,000 square miles is water surface. The southern part of the province lies wholly within the Great Plains region and is level prairie or lightly wooded, with wide sluggish rivers and wonderfully fertile soil. The northern half is part of the Laurentian plateau, hilly and rocky with swift flowing rivers draining into Hudson bay. The far northern part of the province is the southern terminus of the so-called Northern Plains, a rough, rocky, uneven country broken by a maze of ravines, irregularly shaped lakes and winding rivers.



In summer the temperature frequently rises to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable, and sultry and murky days are unknown. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until ten o'clock or later, are a particularly enjoyable feature.

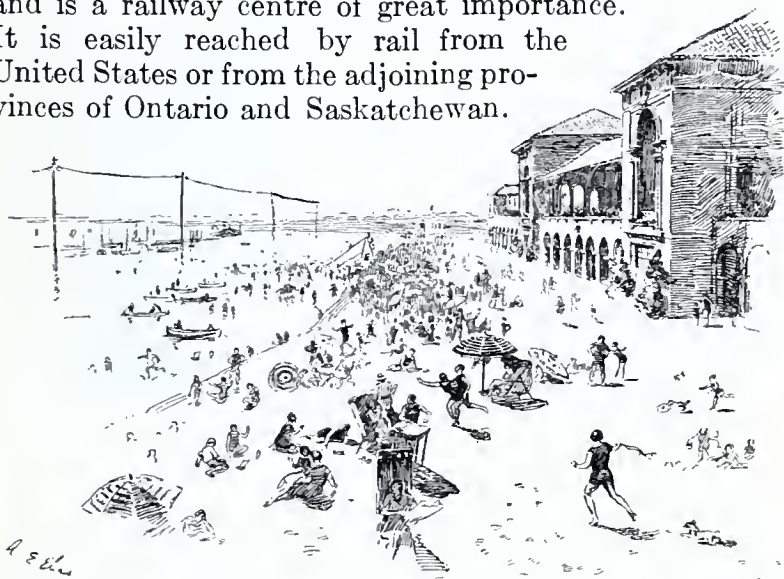
The lure of free land in former years brought to Manitoba large numbers of immigrants, and the population is consequently of diversified origin. Some of these



nationals have established settlements of their own, and a visit to one of the Mennonite, Ukranian or Icelandic communities is always interesting.

Following the lead of the older provinces Manitoba has embarked on a good roads program and is constructing as rapidly as possible a system of high class gravel roads. The unsurfaced earth roads, which cover all parts of the province, are exceptionally good in dry weather and, while heavy rains impair them, they dry surprisingly quickly. The main point of entry for American motorists is Emerson on the international boundary about 70 miles south of Winnipeg. Winnipeg is the gateway of Western Canada and is a railway centre of great importance.

It is easily reached by rail from the United States or from the adjoining provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan.



Although Manitoba is usually referred to as a prairie province over 75 per cent of its land area is wooded, and while the forest is not of the highest value it shelters an abundance of game animals and birds. The district between lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis is well stocked with moose as also are the immense areas east and north of lake Winnipeg. Mule deer are fairly plentiful in the wooded country, and there are some red or Virginia deer.

**Preponderance of wooded areas**

In their winter migrations the barren-grounds caribou visit Reindeer lake and the country north of the Churchill river in large bands. The woodland caribou in much fewer numbers is found as far south as the Saskatchewan river. The black bear is common in all unsettled parts of the province and an occasional polar bear is seen along the shore of Hudson bay.

Partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, geese, ducks, woodcock, plover, brant and snipe are plentiful. Ducks are particularly plentiful and few parts of America are as well stocked with these birds as Manitoba.



In the northern and eastern parts of the province the lake and river systems draining into Hudson bay offer a number of long canoe trips. **Many trips and resorts available** As this country is wholly undeveloped and largely unexplored these trips are extremely strenuous and can be taken only with Indian guides.

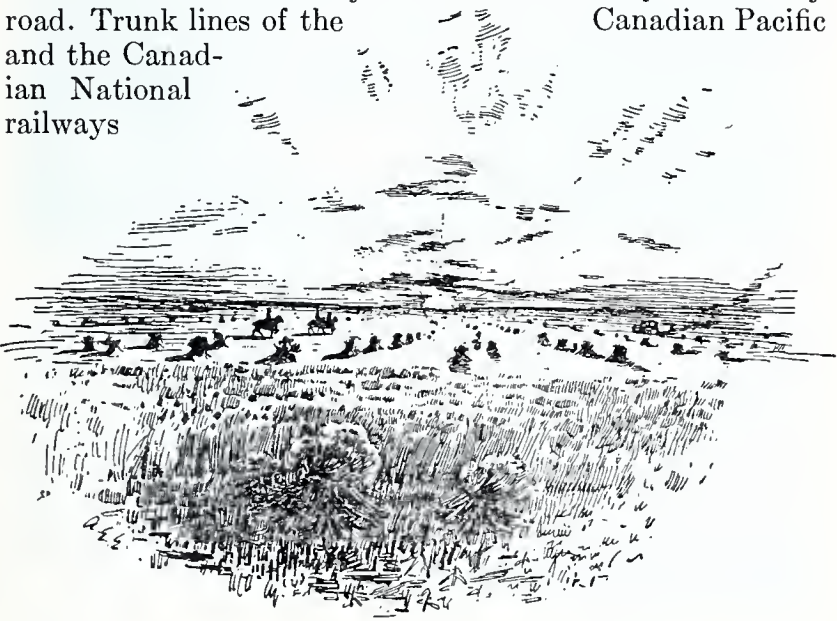
Attractive and popular summer resorts with hotels, cottages, dance pavilions, etc., have been developed on the shores of the larger lakes particularly at Winnipeg Beach, Victoria Beach, and Grand Beach on lake Winnipeg and Oak Point on lake Manitoba.

## Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has a total area of over 250,000 square miles of which 8,000 square miles are water. Embracing, as it does, the heart of the prairies and the lion's share of their choicest lands, Saskatchewan is essentially an agricultural province, and its rapid development has been due entirely to the fertility of its soil. The treeless prairie of the south, which comprises nearly one-third of the area of the province, is a vast grain field producing annually hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and oats. North of the prairie is a transition belt of mixed prairie and woodland, 50 to 125 miles in width, commonly called the grove or park belt, and north of this the bush country extends to the northern boundary of the province.

The summer climate is characterized by high temperatures by day and an abundance of sunshine. The heat is not oppressive; the dryness of the air is most marked; and the nights are cool. The northern latitude and expansive prairies give a long period of daylight. In fact the nights during the summer months are merely short periods of twilight.

Saskatchewan is easy of access either by rail or by road. Trunk lines of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways

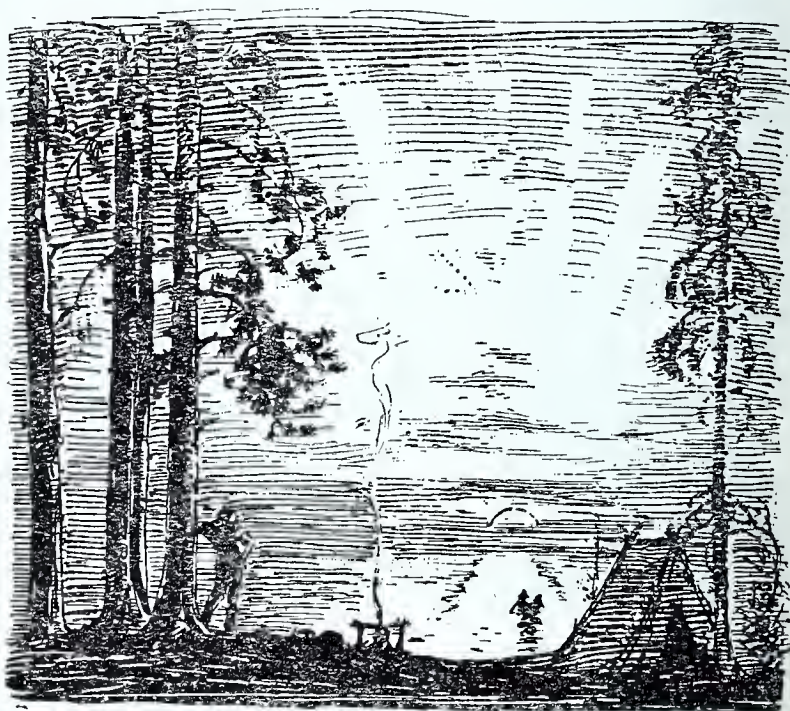




cross the province from east to west and from these a network of branch lines cover all settled parts.

Saskatchewan roads are for the most part graded earth, excellent in dry weather but slippery when wet, although they dry very quickly. A trunk system of 7,000 miles of provincial roads is under construction, over 2,880 miles having already been completed.

**Saskatchewan  
highways**



A main road, frequently referred to as the Trans-Canada highway or the All Red route, crosses the province from east to west and is the chief route of entry from Manitoba and Alberta. The Regina-Yellowstone highway links Saskatoon and Regina with the town of Terry, Montana, where it connects with the Yellowstone trail and provides a direct route to Yellowstone Park. Another road from Regina, the North and South Pike, crosses the border at Portal and continuing south taps the famous

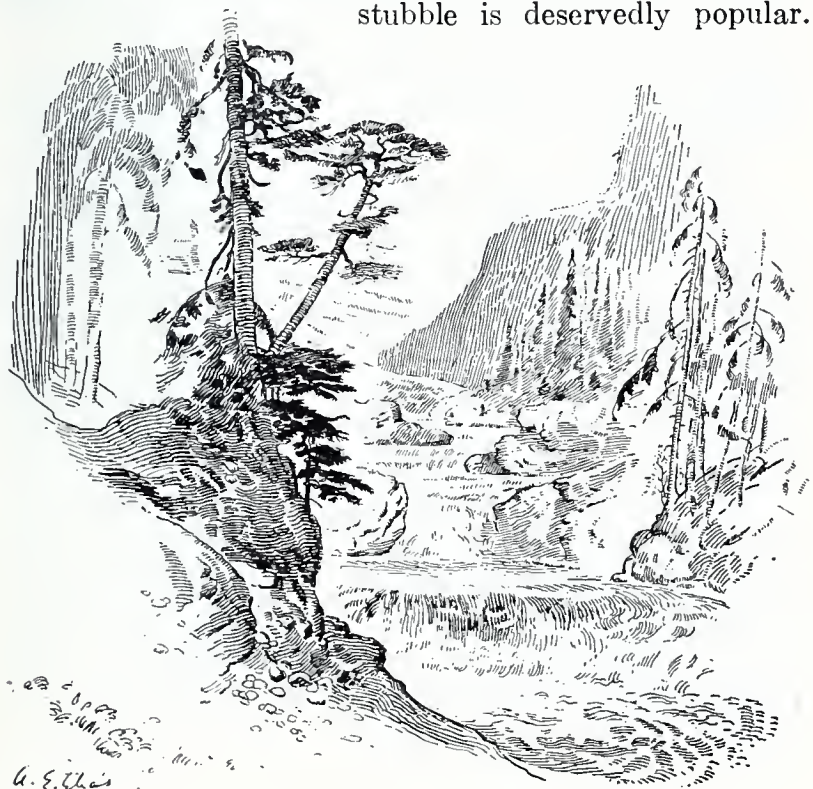


Lincoln highway at Kearney, Nebraska. Running south from Moose Jaw the Powder River trail crosses the international boundary at East Poplar River and joins the Roosevelt highway at Wolf Point, Montana.

The northern part of the province is a particularly good big-game country and offers exceptional opportunities for the hunting of moose, caribou and deer.

**Game reserves  
sustain wild life**

Game preserves with an aggregate area of nearly 4,000 square miles have been set aside and ensure for all time an abundance of wild life throughout the province. Perhaps the most outstanding game feature of Saskatchewan is the number of water-fowl. Here is the great breeding ground of North America for ducks and geese, and their abundance astonishes visitors from less favoured parts. The Hungarian partridge provides excellent sport, and fall shooting over the prairie stubble is deservedly popular.



The northern half of Saskatchewan is a network of lakes and rivers and offers numerous opportunities for canoe trips of the more strenuous kind. **Northern water-ways and prairie splendours** Summer travel here is entirely by canoe and well travelled routes connecting the trading posts and missions combine the charm of unspoiled country with the romance of the early days of the fur trade.

In the heart of this area, about 40 miles north of Prince Albert, the Government has set aside 1,377 square miles to form Prince Albert National Park, the latest addition to Canada's system of great national parks. The outstanding feature of the new park is a chain of lakes with crystal clear water and miles of sand beaches ideal for summer resorts, summer cottages and camps. These lakes with their connecting rivers offer a large range of canoe trips covering all parts of the park and extending north to the Churchill river. A fair motor road from Prince Albert reaches Waskesiu lake at the southeast corner of the park.

As in other national parks regulated fishing is permitted and the lakes are well stocked with lake trout, whitefish and pike. The game animals include caribou, wapiti (elk), moose, deer and bear but all game is protected.

The scenic attractions of southern Saskatchewan are by no means limited to waving seas of grain although these in themselves are a sight long to be remembered. Rivers, lakes and rolling hills break the monotony of the prairie and form pleasant settings for numerous attractive summer resorts. The Qu'Appelle lakes, about 50 miles northeast of Regina, and Last Mountain lake, 25 miles northwest, are the most popular resort districts. Both are reached by excellent motor roads and have comfortable hotels, splendid bathing beaches, golf courses and tennis courts in addition to good fishing and boating. Manitou lake, 65 miles southeast of Saskatoon, is another popular resort with a golf course, tennis courts and dancing pavilion. The water of this lake is quite salty and is reputed to have strong curative properties. Carlyle and Fish lakes, in the southeast corner of the province, and Jackfish lake, north of North Battleford, as well as numerous other lakes, large and small, have excellent fishing, boating and swimming.

## *Alberta*

Alberta extends from the Saskatchewan boundary on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west, and from the international boundary for 750 miles north. Its total area is 255,000 square miles, and the surface varies from level prairie to mountain peaks. The elevation east of the Rockies ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, averaging about 1,500. The southern part of the province is open prairie merging on the west into the foothills and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Central Alberta is parklike in character with alternate open and wooded spaces while the northern part is generally more hilly and carries heavier timber. The summer climate is characterized by very long, warm days and short cool nights. In the northern part of the province during the longest summer days it is still twilight at ten o'clock and dawn breaks at three in the morning.

Alberta is well served by railways. The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific both cross the province and through extensive systems of branch lines reach all developed sections.

Alberta is actively engaged in the construction of a system of good roads and already has a network of highways which cover most of the settled portion of the province and provide access to a large mountain and northern hinterland. Most of these highways are of well-graded earth construction and are excellent in dry weather but slippery during prolonged wet spells. A main road from the east branches at Medicine Hat, one route running northwest to Calgary and the other crossing the southern part of the province to enter British Columbia through the Crow's Nest pass. Another important road from the east enters the province at Lloydminster and runs west to Edmonton while still another runs from Alsask, on the eastern boundary, to Calgary.

From the United States the most popular route for motorists is the Sunshine trail which enters the province

at Coutts and leads through Lethbridge and Calgary to Edmonton. This road is surfaced throughout and is good in all weathers. Another popular route is the Blue trail which forms part of the famous 5,000-mile Grand Circle Tour, probably the most spectacular motor route in the world. This tour embraces San Francisco, Los Angeles, The Grand canyon, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Calgary, Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, Lake Louise, Kootenay Park, Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria. This route enters Alberta at Carway and leads through Cardston, Macleod and Calgary to Banff where it connects with the Banff-Windermere highway which crosses the Central Rockies. A motor road from Edmonton to Jasper has been recently completed and at the time of writing one from Edmonton north into the Peace River country is nearing completion.

The Rocky mountains, which form the western boundary of Alberta, contain a wealth of mountain scenery





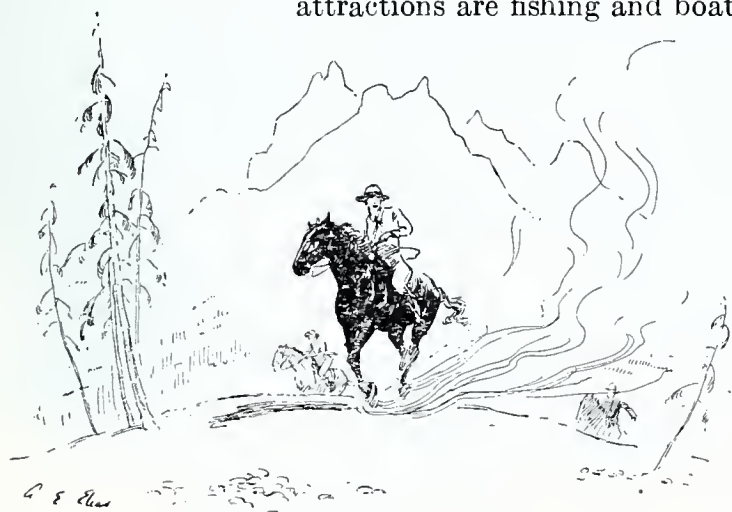
unequalled anywhere in the world and constitute the chief attraction which the province holds for the visitor.

**Magnificent mountain and park regions**

In this region are hundreds of glacier-clad peaks most of them over 10,000 feet in height, beautiful valleys clothed with pine forests and set with gem-like lakes, waterfalls breath-taking in their beauty, and over all a brilliant blue sky and exhilarating mountain air.

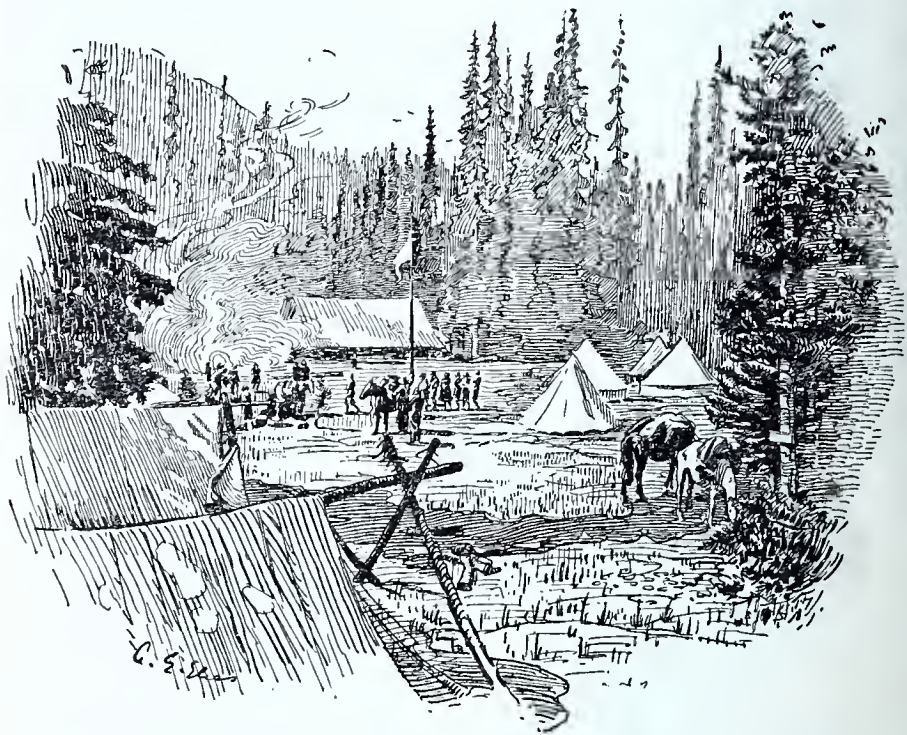
Over 7,000 square miles of this magnificent country has been set aside as playgrounds in the form of three national parks.

Waterton Lakes Park, the smallest of the three, is really a continuation of Glacier National Park in Montana and is equally attractive. It is reached by a good motor road from Cardston on the Blue trail and its principal attractions are fishing and boating.



Rocky Mountains Park is about 80 miles west of Calgary and is traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and also by the Banff-Windermere highway already mentioned. In this park are Banff and Lake Louise, two of the most surpassingly beautiful spots in the world. From these points trails radiate in all directions and camping trips with guide and pony are very popular. Also there is mountain climbing, hiking, fishing, canoeing, swimming, tennis, golf and dancing. Accommodation is complete, from motor camps to palatial hotels.

Jasper Park, 240 miles west of Edmonton on the main line of the Canadian National, although comparatively unknown a few years ago has already become famous to world travellers for the sublime grandeur of its snow-capped peaks and the marvellous beauty of its lakes, waterfalls and mountain streams. Jasper Park Lodge, near Jasper, is the tourist centre of the park and the attractions provided there include camping, riding, hiking, mountain climbing, fishing, canoeing, bathing, tennis and golf on the famous park course, one of the finest in the world.



Other parks in Alberta include Buffalo Park at Wainwright, 120 miles east of Edmonton, where is kept a great herd of 8,000 buffalo, the last remnant of the millions that once roamed the Western Plains; Elk Island Park, near Edmonton, a big-game preserve; Antelope Park in the south-eastern part of the province, where a small band of antelope are preserved; and Wood Buffalo Park, in the extreme northern part of the province where a herd of wood buffalo, believed to be the last of their species, still roam wild.

In the parks and foothill and mountain country along the western boundary of Alberta rainbow and Dolly Varden trout are plentiful and provide some of the finest fishing on the continent. The lakes of this region are well stocked with grey trout as also are some of the lakes in other parts of the province, particularly Cold lake on the eastern boundary where specimens of this fish over 60 pounds in weight are taken.

**Game, fish  
and animal**

The game animals of Alberta include grizzly bear, big-horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, moose, caribou and deer and all are plentiful in certain sections. In the national parks these animals are absolutely protected and have increased greatly, the overflow keeping the surrounding country well stocked. Sheep, goat and grizzly are confined to the high mountains; deer are plentiful along the foothills from the international boundary to the headwaters of the Athabaska river and generally through the wooded portion of the province; moose are found in the same districts as deer but are more plentiful in the heavily wooded country northwest and northeast of Edmonton; caribou are found north of Jasper Park and in the area north of the Athabaska river. Ducks are plentiful in the lakes and sloughs of the central and southern parts of the province and geese in the northern part. Prairie chicken are plentiful in the brush country and partridge in the wooded areas. The Hungarian partridge, which was introduced some years ago, is now an important upland bird

in southern  
Alberta.





## *British Columbia*

British Columbia is one of the largest of the provinces having an area of 356,000 square miles of which about 2,500 square miles are water. The province is for the most part mountainous, being traversed by four main ranges, the Rockies, the Selkirk, Gold and Coast ranges. The only extensive area of level country is the Interior Plateau about 5,000 square miles in extent with a mean elevation of 3,500 feet. Throughout the rest of the province the valleys are comparatively narrow with rich alluvial soil.



The Japan current, flowing eastward across the Pacific, with its warm moisture-laden winds, exercises a moderating influence upon the climate of the coast making it similar to that of Western Europe, particularly in the southern part of Vancouver island where flowers bloom all winter. In the interior the climate varies greatly according to local physical conditions but is generally more rigorous with hot summers and cool to cold winters.



British Columbia is well served by railways from the east and from the United States on the south and also by regular steamer services from coastal points and from the Orient. From Alberta an excellent motor road enters through the Crow's Nest pass, the Banff-Windermere highway comes in through Vermilion pass and a little farther north the Kicking Horse trail enters through Kicking Horse pass. From the United States the most popular route into the province is the Pacific highway, the longest paved motor road in the world, which runs from Mexico to Vancouver. Another popular route is the Banff-California Bee-line highway, the western leg of the Grand Circle tour, which enters the province at Kingsgate on the international boundary and proceeds by way of Cranbrook and Windermere to Banff. Several other roads cross the boundary and lead to the Kootenay, Okanagan and other picturesque sections.

The famous Cariboo road, which was originally built during the Cariboo gold rush in the early sixties, is now an excellent motor road running through the central interior from Ashcroft to Prince George, a distance of 300 miles. From Quesnel, 80 miles below Prince George, a surfaced road runs 60 miles east to Barkerville a famous old gold camp. The Fraser Canyon highway between Vancouver and Clinton, where it joins the Cariboo road, runs for most of its length through the imposing Fraser River canyon and is one of the outstanding scenic roads on the continent.

No part of America can offer such splendid and varied scenic attractions as British Columbia. Its mountain region, larger than a score of Switzerlands, is truly Alpine in character with glaciers, mountain lakes and waterfalls of marvelous beauty. Great rivers flowing seaward for countless ages have carved awe-inspiring canyons through which their waters rush with tremendous speed. Along the coast the mountains rise sheer from the deep water while seaward lies a submerged range, the protruding peaks of which form a chain of islands. Here is the famous Inside Passage, 1,000 miles of sheltered water seldom exceeding a

**Many splendid highways**

**Twenty Switzerlands in one**



mile or two in width, and wondrous in its sheer beauty. Long narrow fiords cut into the mountains, and along their shores are picturesque Indian villages with their grim and grotesque totem poles.

British Columbia is America's greatest big-game country both in quantity of game and variety of species.

**The greatest  
big-game  
country**

Moose, caribou, wapiti (elk), deer, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion and grizzly bear are all plentiful and may be hunted during open seasons of generous length. While game is well distributed throughout all

parts of the province the country north of the Canadian National (Prince Rupert) line, including the Cassiar and Atlin districts, is exceptionally well stocked, due probably to the fact that it can be reached only by pack train and therefore is not hunted as much as the more accessible parts. Moose, deer and caribou may be taken in practically any section of the province. The caribou are of three distinct species, the barren-ground, the woodland and the mountain or black caribou. Sheep and goats are plentiful in the high mountains, while elk are confined to the districts of Fernie and Cranbrook in the southeast corner of the province. The grizzly bear, which has the reputation of being the most dangerous animal in America, is to be found throughout the least accessible regions, particularly in the Rockies and Selkirks and at the heads of the fiords of the mainland coast. The mountain lion or cougar is fairly plentiful in the southern parts of the province and on Vancouver island.

The game birds of British Columbia include geese, ducks, snipe, blue grouse, partridge (locally known as willow grouse), prairie chicken, ptarmigan, Hungarian partridge, pheasants and California Valley quail. The three last-mentioned species are not native to the province but have been introduced from outside and are thriving in the southern parts and on Vancouver island. The other species are plentiful throughout all parts of the province, except ptarmigan, which are found only in the northern section.

In addition to its game animals British Columbia has an exceptional range of game fish. Five species of salmon spawn in its lakes and rivers, and two of these, the spring or Tyee and the Coho, can be taken by angling. While they will occasionally rise to a fly, trolling with rod and line is the usual method by which these fish are taken. The spring salmon, the largest of the salmon family, attaining a weight as high as 70 pounds, is a good fighter. The Coho though smaller in size is equally game and is more plentiful. Practically all rivers emptying into the sea provide good salmon fishing. Campbell

**Exceptional  
range of  
game fish**

river on the east coast of Vancouver island has for many years been noted for the number and size of the spring salmon taken there, and Harrison river on the mainland has long been a popular resort of fly fishermen.

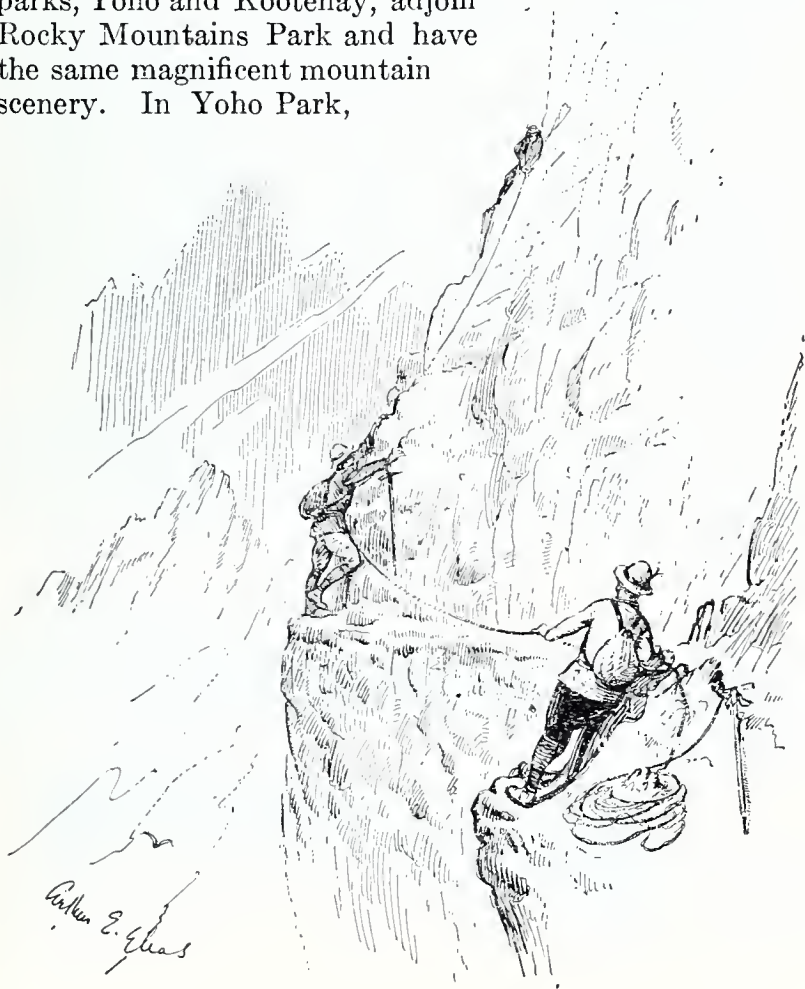


All rivers and lakes of the province are well stocked with trout of different species with a great variation of colouring and marking. The steelhead, which weighs as high as 30 pounds and is one of the gamest fish taken in fresh water, closely resembles the Atlantic salmon in appearance and habits and in fact belongs to the same genus of the salmon family. Two other members of this genus, cut-throat trout and rainbow trout are widely dis-



tributed throughout the province and are known by a variety of names in different sections. The Dolly Varden trout or bull trout, which is really a species of charr, is plentiful all through the mainland and on the coast. Ranging up to 30 pounds in weight it takes a troll freely and is a game fighter. The salmon trout or Great Lake trout is found in Quesnel and other northern lakes and while not an exceptional fighter is perhaps the best table fish found in the fresh waters of the province.

British Columbia has four national and five provincial parks within its boundaries. Two of the national parks, Yoho and Kootenay, adjoin Rocky Mountains Park and have the same magnificent mountain scenery. In Yoho Park,



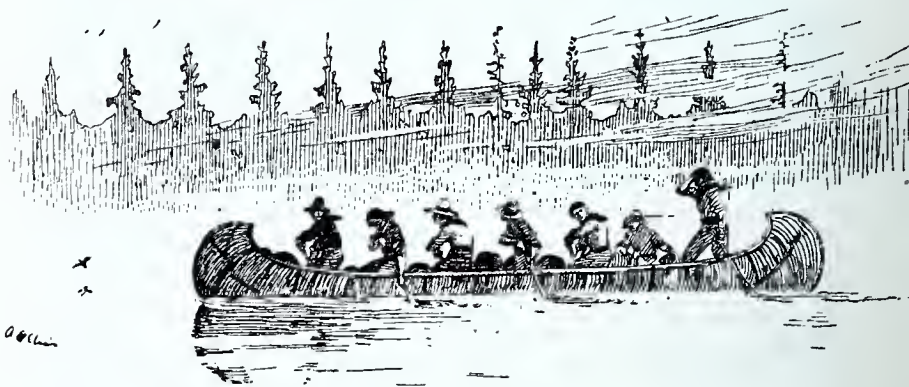
Emerald lake and lake O'Hara rival in beauty Banff and lake Louise. The Banff-Windermere highway runs through

**Many National  
and Provincial  
Parks**

Kootenay Park from the Alberta boundary to Windermere following the valleys of the Vermilion and Kootenay rivers. Glacier National Park in the Selkirk range offers some of the finest mountain-climbing in America. In this park are the famous Illecillewaet glacier and the Nakimu caves, a series of subterranean chambers characterized by beautiful interior marble markings. A short distance west of Glacier Park is Revelstoke Park, the smallest of the four Dominion parks, dominated by the mountain from which it takes its name.

The provincial parks are: Mount Robson Park, which adjoins Jasper Park and contains mount Robson, one of the highest peaks of the Canadian Rockies; Kokanee Park on the west side of Kootenay lake north of Nelson; Garibaldi Park north of Squamish and reached by trail from the Pacific Great Eastern railway; Strathcona Park on Vancouver island and Mount Assiniboine Park in the Rockies.

Throughout the province and more particularly in the national parks are a number of popular bungalow camps which provide accommodation of a high class, and along the automobile roads motor camps have been established at many points of exceptional beauty.



## *Yukon and Northwest Territories*

Yukon and the Northwest Territories occupy all of Canada north of latitude 60 degrees between Hudson bay and the Alaska boundary, a total area of 1,450,000 square miles. Yukon, which contains 207,000 square miles of this area, is part of the Rocky Mountain system and is generally mountainous with some wide wooded flats in the river valleys. The winters are long and cold and the summers, while short, are pleasant and quite warm. Three months, from the last week in May to the last week in August, are free of frost, and during this period daylight lasts for nearly the full 24 hours.

Yukon became world famous at the close of the last century through the discovery of gold in the Klondike district and in 1898 witnessed the most spectacular gold rush the world has ever seen. Almost overnight the population of Dawson rose to 25,000 and it became the old-time, wide-open mining camp of which Robert W. Service wrote. Today Dawson is a pleasant town of neat homes and flower gardens and has excellent hotel accommodation.

Access to the Yukon is by way of Skagway, Alaska, which is reached by steamer from Vancouver or Prince Rupert. From Skagway the White Pass and Yukon railway runs to Whitehorse, Yukon, a distance of 110 miles. From June to October well-appointed steamers ply between Whitehorse and Dawson, 460 miles northeast, by way of lake Laberge and the Lewes and Yukon rivers. In winter this trip is made by sleigh.

The scenery along the whole route from Vancouver to Dawson is magnificent. For a thousand miles it follows the famous Inside Passage, undoubtedly one of the most

imposing scenic water routes in the world. The trip by rail from Skagway to Whitehorse, through White pass, is also one of exceptional beauty as the mountains, glaciers and canyons are unusually striking, and the boat trip from Whitehorse to Dawson, along the route followed by the gold-seekers in '98, is very interesting.



Apart from its splendid scenery Yukon's greatest attraction is the number and variety of its game animals. Moose, caribou (woodland, barren-ground and black), sheep, and grizzly bear are all plentiful. With the exception of those in the district drained by the Pelly and Macmillan rivers, Yukon sheep belong to the species *ovis dalli*, pure white in colour and the most beautiful of our mountain sheep. Great numbers of wild geese breed along the waterways and ptarmigan and blue grouse are plentiful. Lake trout and inconnu, a species of salmon trout peculiar to northern Canada, abound in the lakes and grayling are very plentiful in the rivers. The King or Tyee salmon ascends the Yukon river in large numbers usually about the first of August.



The Northwest Territories extend from the summit of the Rocky mountains to Hudson bay and from latitude 60 degrees to the North Pole, and contain a total area of 1,240,000 square miles. With the exception of the western section it is a vast undulating plain no part of which rises to any great height above sea level. The western section is fairly well wooded to within a short distance of the Arctic ocean and is drained by the great Mackenzie river which flows for a large part of its course through a series of parallel mountain ranges. East of the Mackenzie basin and extending to Hudson bay on the east and the Arctic on the north is a vast treeless area, known as the Northern Plains, which is largely unexplored. The vegetation of this region is limited to mosses, grasses and shrubs with small trees in some of the river valleys. North of the mainland the Arctic ocean contains a network of treeless islands some of which are of considerable size.

The most-used route into the Northwest Territories is by way of the Athabaska river or the Peace river to lake Athabaska and thence down the Slave river to Great Slave lake. From this lake there is uninterrupted steamer navigation down the Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean, a distance of about 1,000 miles. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamers make this trip twice each summer and will accommodate a limited number of passengers. The trip from Edmonton to Aklavik, in the Mackenzie delta, and return is made in 35 days.

Away from this main route summer travel is entirely by canoe and all winter travel is by dog team. Settlement is limited to fur trading posts and missions and there are few hotels or other places offering public accommodation.

The winters are long and cold, while the short summers are warm and pleasant with three months of almost perpetual daylight. The population of the Territories is about 8,000, of which 3,900 are Indians and 3,200 Eskimos.

The chief game animal is the barren-ground caribou, countless thousands of which roam over the Northern plains in summer and migrate south to the wooded country for the winter. This animal constitutes the main food supply of the native Indians and Eskimos and its skin furnishes them with clothing. The wooded areas are well stocked with moose and woodland caribou and the eastern section of the Arctic coast and many of the Arctic islands are inhabited by the muskox, one of the most interesting of wild animals. The great polar bear is found along the coasts of Hudson bay and the Arctic ocean and throughout the numerous islands. A species of grizzly bear known as the barren-ground grizzly inhabits the treeless Northern Plains but does not appear to be anywhere abundant.

Water-fowl are very plentiful as the immense lakes in the Territories are one of their chief breeding-grounds. Ptarmigan are also plentiful and form an important article of food for the Indians and Eskimos during the winter. The rivers and lakes literally teem with fish, the most important of which are whitefish, lake trout and inconnu.



## HOW TO ENTER CANADA

### Summary of the Regulations Regarding the Entry of Automobiles for Touring, Pleasure Boats, Tourists' Outfits and Travellers' Baggage

#### *Canada Welcomes Tourists*

##### NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED

Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purposes of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. *It is absolutely unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or its extension as Canadian Customs Officers will, without charge, assist the tourist in making out all forms.*

#### *United States Licenses Valid*

The tourist may drive his car under his State license for a generous period in every province in Canada. The period varies in the different provinces.

#### *Admission of Automobiles for Touring*

##### GENERAL DIRECTIONS

No difficulty or needless delay need be experienced by the motorist at the border if he observes the following:—

##### *1. Entering Canada:*

- (a) Report to the Canadian Customs at port of entry into Canada and obtain a permit for admission of automobile. Failure to report may result in seizure of the car. State license cards should be presented. *Do not fail to declare any articles or goods that may be subject to duty.*

- (b) Report to the Canadian Immigration Officer at point of entry into Canada. Foreign-born citizens and alien residents of the United States should be prepared to present credentials establishing their legal residence in the United States.

## **2. Leaving Canada:**

- (a) Report to the Canadian Customs at a boundary port of exit and present your automobile entry permit for cancellation.
- (b) Report to the United States Customs at port of entry into the United States and present State license card.
- (c) Report to the United States Immigration Officer at the point of entry into the United States. To prevent possible difficulty in re-entering the United States, native-born citizens of the United States should be prepared to present birth certificates, or credentials from responsible persons proving United States citizenship; naturalized citizens of the United States should be prepared to present their certificates of naturalization; and alien residents of the United States should be prepared to present proofs of legal entry into the United States. Alien residents may remain out of the United States not longer than six months without losing their status as residents.

## ***Entry for Twenty-Four Hours***

Automobiles may be entered at a Canadian boundary port of Customs for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours by the owner surrendering his State license card, which will be handed to him on his return. Should he desire to leave at a port other than that at which he entered, he must obtain a permit at the port of entry as described in the following section—"Entry for Sixty Days."



*Entry for Sixty Days*

Automobiles may be entered for touring purposes for a period of 60 days by obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry. The motorist fills in a form in triplicate with certain particulars regarding his car, such as make, style, value, serial number, motor number, body number, extra equipment and license number. He is given two copies of this form which constitute his permit and which he presents to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit when leaving Canada.

*Extension for Thirty Days*

Should a tourist who has been granted a sixty-day permit desire an extension not exceeding thirty days, he may apply therefor to any Collector of Customs, who, upon being satisfied as to the bona fides of the applicant as a tourist and that the car will be used by him only for purposes of health or pleasure, may extend the permit for a further period of thirty days.

*Entry for Six Months.*

Automobiles may be entered for touring for a period up to six months in any one year by the owner obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry and depositing with the Collector certain security in the form of bond or otherwise. Particulars regarding this security may be obtained from the Collector at the port of entry.

Collectors of Customs are not empowered to grant any extension or renewal of permit at the expiration of six months. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that period, the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

*Admission of Motor Cycles and Bicycles*

The regulations regarding the entry of automobiles also apply to motor cycles and bicycles.

*Admission of Trailers*

A separate permit is not required for a trailer.

*Admission of Pleasure Boats*

Pleasure boats may be entered for a period extending from the date of entry to the 1st of October following, by obtaining a permit from the Collector of Customs at the port of entry. The owner fills in a form in duplicate with a description of his boat for identification. He is given one copy of this form as his permit, which he surrenders to the Collector of Customs on his exit from Canada.

*Admission of Tourist's Outfits*

Persons visiting Canada for a limited period of time, for health or pleasure, may bring with them free of duty or deposit, guns, rifles (except revolvers and pistols), fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras previously used by them and required for their own use, upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at the port of entry.

Canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc., for personal use and not for gain or hire may be entered upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at the port of entry and depositing with him a sum of money equivalent to the duty and taxes payable thereon. The money thus deposited will be refunded if the articles are identified and exported outwards, either at the port of entry or another port within six months from the time of entry. Identification for refund may also be attested to before a Customs Officer, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public at a place outside of Canada.

Revolvers and pistols, as part of tourist's outfit, may be entered only under special permit issued by the Department of National Revenue at Ottawa on application; such permit to be presented to the Customs Officer at port of entry. Automatic pistols are not admitted.

The tourist is required to fill in a form in triplicate giving description and value of the articles in his outfit. Two copies of this form are given to the tourist, and must be presented to the Customs Officer at the port of exit. When articles on which a deposit is not required are brought in by a motorist their description and value are noted on his automobile entry form and a separate form is not required.

### *Admission of Travellers' Baggage*

Such wearing apparel, toilet articles, and personal effects as actually accompany and are in the use of the tourist and as are necessary and appropriate for the immediate purpose and convenience of the journey, may be admitted into Canada duty free. This does not apply, however, to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale. Forty cigars and one hundred cigarettes, in open packages, may be brought in free of duty by a non-resident traveller.

### *Admission of Dogs and Pets*

Dogs and other animals brought in solely for hunting purposes or as pets may be entered as part of tourist's outfit without deposit, subject however to the regulations of the Canadian Department of Agriculture regarding quarantine and movement from restricted areas. Persons desiring to bring dogs into Canada should, before leaving home, write the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for particulars regarding restrictions in force along their proposed route through Canada.

## Summary of the Motoring Regulations in the Different Provinces of Canada

### *General*

The following road rules are the same in all the provinces: keep to the right; on meeting motor or other vehicle bear to the right of centre of road. On overtaking motor or other vehicle give audible warning and pass on the left; on being overtaken by motor or other vehicle, bear to the right of centre of road. At crossing and intersections, vehicle approaching from the right has right-of-way.

### *Prince Edward Island*

#### *Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—12 miles per hour; approaching intersections, trestles, curves or bridges or where clear view is not obtainable—12 miles per hour; in open country—25 miles per hour.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Two months.

### *Nova Scotia*

#### *Speed limits*

In business or residential district—20 miles per hour; approaching railway grade crossings or highway intersections where clear view is not obtainable—15 miles per hour; passing a school during recess or when children are going or leaving—15 miles per hour; on sharp curves or in a danger zone marked by proper signs—15 miles per hour; elsewhere—35 miles per hour.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Three months.



### *New Brunswick*

#### *Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—15 miles per hour; on public highways where the contiguous territory is closely built up—15 miles per hour; approaching bridges, sharp curves or descents—15 miles per hour; where clear view for at least 200 yards is not obtainable—20 miles per hour; in open country—speed limit to be determined by nature and use of the highway but not to exceed 40 miles per hour.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Ninety days.

### *Quebec*

#### *Speed limits*

In cities, towns or any populated section of other municipalities—20 miles per hour; approaching bridges, curves, descents, intersections or railway crossings—8 miles per hour; in open country—30 miles per hour.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Three months.

Non-residents who live within 10 miles of the boundary of the province—1 year.

### *Ontario*

#### *Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—20 miles per hour; approaching intersections, or curves where a clear view is not obtainable—10 miles per hour in cities, towns and villages, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour elsewhere; in open country 35 miles per hour.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Non-residents from the United States—1 month.

Non-residents from other Canadian provinces—  
3 months.

**Manitoba***Speed limits*

Approaching intersections, curves or corners in cities, towns and villages or cross-roads in open country—10 miles per hour; elsewhere—speed to be determined by nature and use of the highway.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Non-residents are allowed a length of time equal to that allowed to residents of Manitoba by the province or state in which such non-residents reside.

**Saskatchewan***Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—8 to 15 miles per hour; in open country—speed limit to be determined by the condition and use of the highway.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Three months.

**Alberta***Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—20 miles per hour; approaching schools, intersections, trestles, bridges or curves or where clear view is not obtainable—10 miles per hour; in open country—speed limit to be determined by the condition and use of the highway.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Three months.

**British Columbia***Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—15 miles per hour; in open country—30 miles per hour.

*Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial license.*

Thirty days.

## Summary of the Fishing Regulations of the Different Provinces

*As the fishing regulations of the different provinces are subject to revision from year to year, persons contemplating a fishing trip to Canada are advised to obtain the latest regulations of the province they intend to visit before making definite arrangements.*

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	May 24 to Oct. 15.	5 per day, no fish weighing less than 3 lbs. to be retained.
Trout.	April 1 to Sept. 30.	30 per day, not to exceed 10 lbs. total weight.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$2.

Non-resident fisherman may, on leaving the province, take with him two days' catch.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from local fisheries officers.

### NOVA SCOTIA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 31; in Cape Breton island and the streams flowing into straits of Canso and Chedabucto bay—June 1 to Oct. 15.	30 per week, no fish weighing less than 3 lbs. to be retained.
Trout and land-locked salmon.	April 1 to Sept. 30.	30 per day, not to exceed 10 lbs. total weight.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$5.

Non-resident license-holder may, on procuring a permit from a fishery officer, export one package of trout, not to exceed 25 lbs. in weight. Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Cragg Building, Halifax, or from local fisheries officers.

## NEW BRUNSWICK FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	May 24 to Sept. 30; in Restigouche river below the Kedgwick river April 1 to Aug. 15; in Upsalquitch and Kedgwick rivers and Restigouche river above the Kedgwick May 1 to Aug. 31.	30 per week; in Restigouche open water, 20 in 4 days.
Trout and land-locked salmon.	April 1 to Sept. 30.	30 per day, not to exceed 10 lbs. total weight.

Licenses—Non-resident—In Restigouche open water, \$25 per day; elsewhere—for all fish, \$25 per season; for trout only, \$10 per season; 3 day license for all fish except in Restigouche waters, \$5.

Non-resident license-holder may export, under special permit, one package of trout not to exceed 25 lbs. in weight.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B., and from local fisheries officers.

## QUEBEC FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	May 1 to Aug. 31.	No limit.
Ouananiche.	Dec. 1 to Sept. 30.	4 per day.
Speckled trout.	May 1 to Sept. 30.	No limit.
Lake trout.	Dec. 2 to Oct. 14.	No limit.
Bass.	June 16 to Mar. 31.	10 per day, no fish under 9 inches in length to be retained.
Maskinonge.	June 16 to April 14.	4 per day, no fish under 24 inches in length to be retained.
Pickrel (dore).	May 16 to April 14.	No fish under 15 inches in length to be retained
Whitefish.	Dec. 1 to Nov. 9.	No limit.



Licenses—Non-resident—for salmon, \$25; for all other fish, \$10. Non-resident active member of incorporated club, \$5 for all fish except salmon.

Clubs or private individuals may have the exclusive right to fish in certain waters. Application should be made to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Fish and Game Branch, Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

## ONTARIO FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Speckled trout.	May 1 to Sept. 14.	20 per day, total weight not to exceed 10 lbs., no fish less than 7 inches in length to be retained.
Rainbow trout.	June 2 to Sept. 14.	5 per day.
Salmon trout.	No closed season.	5 per day.
Bass.	July 1 to Sept. 30; in Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers June 16 to Sept. 30.	6 per day, no fish less than 10 inches in length to be retained.
Maskinonge.	July 1 to Sept. 30; in Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers June 16 to Sept. 30.	2 per day.
Pickrel (dore).	Great Lakes no closed season; south of French and Mattawa rivers May 1 to Mar. 31; north of French and Mattawa rivers May 16 to April 15.	8 per day, no fish less than 15 inches in length to be retained.

Licenses—Non-resident—For Nipigon and adjacent waters, \$10 per week; for Algonquin or Quetico Parks, \$5 per season; for all other waters, \$5 per season.

Resident—For Nipigon and adjacent waters, \$5 for 2 weeks; for Algonquin or Quetico Parks, \$3 per season; for other waters no license required. An issuing fee of 50 cents is charged on all licenses.

Non-resident license-holder may export 2 days' legal catch.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario, and from local fisheries officers and vendors.

#### MANITOBA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Lake trout.	Nov. 20 to Sept. 14.	} 15 per day.
Pickereel (dore).	June 1 to April 14.	
Pike.	June 1 to April 14.	
Gold-eyes.	June 1 to April 14.	
Whitefish.	Nov. 20 to Sept. 14.	

Licenses—Non-resident, \$5 per season or \$1 per day.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Inspector of Fisheries, Selkirk, Man., from local fisheries officers, from all customs officers along the international boundary and from sporting goods stores throughout the province.

#### SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Cutthroat trout. Dolly Varden trout. Rainbow trout. Grayling. Rocky Mt. whitefish.	Bow river and tributaries and south to international boundary June 15 to Oct. 15; Red Deer and North Saskatchewan rivers and tributaries, May 16 to Sept. 15; Athabaska river and tributaries, June 1 to Oct. 31.	20 in the aggregate per day, no fish less than 9 inches in length to be retained.
Lake trout. Whitefish. Tullibee.	Dec. 16 to Sept. 14; north of Tp. 55 Dec. 1 to Sept. 30; in Fishing lakes, Long lake and Qu'Appelle river, Jan. 1 to Sept. 14.	10 per day, no fish less than 15 inches in length to be retained.
Pike. Pickereel.	May 16 to Mar. 31.	15 in the aggregate per day.
Gold-eyes. Perch.	May 16 to Mar. 31.	25 per day.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$5 per season or \$1 per day. Resident—\$2 per season.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Inspectors of Fisheries at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Edmonton, Alberta, from local fisheries officers and from customs officers along the international boundary.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon (other than sockeye).	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	No limits.
Salmon (sockeye).	July 1 to Sept. 30; in northern B.C. June 20 to Sept. 30.	
*Steelhead. *Dolly Varden. trout. *Charr.	Vancouver island Mar. 1 to Nov. 14; west of 121st mer. and south of Clinton no closed season; other waters April 1 to Nov. 14.	25 per day in the aggregate of cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden or salmon trout, no trout under 8 inches in length to be retained.
*Trout (all other) Rocky Mt. whitefish.	Vancouver island Mar. 1 to Nov. 14; West of 121st mer. and south of Clinton Mar. 1 to Nov. 30; other waters April 1 to Nov. 14.	
Bass.	Christina lake and creek July 1 to Mar. 31; Vancouver island July 16 to Feb. 28.	20 per day.

\*NOTE.—The open season for the various species of trout, including steelhead and charr, varies considerably in different sections of the province. Detailed information may be obtained from the authorities mentioned below.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$10 per season.

Licenses and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Provincial Game Board, Victoria, B.C., from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Vancouver, B.C., from local fisheries officers and from customs officers along the international boundary.

## Summary of the Game Laws of the Different Provinces

*As the game laws of the different provinces are subject to revision from year to year, persons contemplating a hunting trip to Canada are advised to obtain the latest laws and regulations of the province they intend to visit before making definite arrangements.*

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Geese.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 in 1 day.
Ducks.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 in 1 day.
Brant.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 in 1 day.
Rails.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Aug. 15 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day.
Snipe.	Aug. 15 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.
Plover.	Aug. 15 to Nov. 30.	15 in 1 day.
Yellowlegs.	Aug. 15 to Nov. 30.	15 in 1 day.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$15; if the son or brother of a resident, \$2.50, if the guest of a resident, \$2.50 per week.

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

### NOVA SCOTIA GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Oct. 16 to Nov. 15.	1 male over 2 yrs. old.
Moose.	Oct. 16 to Nov. 15; no open season in Cape Breton island.	1 male over 2 yrs. old.
Bear.	All year.	No limit.



NOVA SCOTIA GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Rabbits and hares.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28.	No limit.
Geese and brant.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31; in counties of Queens and Shelburne, Nov. 1 to Feb. 14.	15 in 1 day.
Ducks and rails.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31; in counties of Yarmouth and Shelburne Oct. 15 to Jan. 31.	25 in 1 day.
Plover and yellow-legs.	August 15 to Nov. 30.	15 in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day.
Snipe.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.

Licenses—Non-resident—general, \$50; small game (except woodcock and snipe), \$15. Resident—big game, \$2. For woodcock and snipe a special license is necessary for which apply to R. W. Tufts, Wolfville, N.S.

A non-resident hunter must be accompanied by a licensed guide.

A non-resident license holder may export one moose lawfully killed by him. The shipping tag issued with license must be attached to shipment. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, page 93.)

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Commissioner of Forests and Game, Halifax, N.S., and from municipal clerks.

## NEW BRUNSWICK GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	2.
Moose.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	1 male over 4 yrs. old.
Bear.	April 1 to June 30.	2.
Geese.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	15 in 1 day.

NEW BRUNSWICK GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	25 in 1 day.
Brant.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	15 in 1 day.
Rails.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	25 in 1 day.
Coots.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	No limit.
Galinules.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	No limit.
Snipe.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day.

Licenses—Non-resident—moose and deer, \$50; deer only, \$25; bear only, \$25; birds only, \$25. Resident—big game, \$3.

License holder must be 18 years of age.

A non-resident hunter must be accompanied by a licensed guide.

Game killed by a non-resident license holder may be exported, within 15 days after being killed, under special permit from the Minister of Lands and Mines (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, page 93).

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B., and from vendors throughout the province.

## QUEBEC GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.	2 over 1 year old.
Moose.	South of St. Lawrence river, Sept. 20 to Dec. 31; north of St. Lawrence river Sept. 10 to Dec. 31.	1 male over 1 year old.
Bear.	Aug. 20 to June 30.	No limit.
Partridge.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	No limit.
Geese.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	15 in 1 day.

QUEBEC GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Coots.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	25 in 1 day.
Ducks (except woodduck and eider duck).	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	25 in 1 day.
Plover.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	15 in 1 day.
Snipe.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	25 in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	10 in 1 day.

Licenses—Non-resident—general, \$25; members of organized clubs, \$10. Resident—1 moose, \$1; 2 deer, \$1.

A non-resident license holder may export game lawfully killed by him. To each shipment must be attached the special tag issued with the license for that purpose. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93.) Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, Que., and from provincial game wardens.

## ONTARIO GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	South of the French and Mattawa rivers Nov. 5 to Nov. 20; north of lake Nipissing and the French river and south of the main line of the C.P.R. to Heron Bay Nov. 1 to Nov. 25; St. Joseph's island Nov. 10 to Nov. 25; north of the Mattawa river and the main line of the C.P.R. to Heron Bay and south of the main line of the C.N.R. Oct. 20 to Nov. 25; north of the main line of the C.N.R. Sept. 15 to Nov. 25.	1 over 1 year old.
Moose.		1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.		1 over 1 year old.

ONTARIO GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Bear. Wolf.	All year.	} Write to Dept. of Game and Fisheries, Tor- onto, Ont.
Geese.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15; north of the French and Mattawa rivers including Georgian Bay waters Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	
Ducks.		25 in 1 day.
Plover.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	15 in 1 day.
Snipe.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	25 in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day.
Partridge.	No open season.	

Licenses—Non-resident—general, \$41; birds only, \$21.  
Resident—Deer, \$4; moose or caribou, \$6.

A non-resident license holder may export in any one season game lawfully killed by him as follows: 1 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 100 ducks. To each shipment must be attached a shipping coupon issued with license. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93.) A special permit must be obtained to export bear and bear pelts. Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ont., from district game wardens and from local game officers and vendors.

## MANITOBA GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Nov. 21 to Nov. 30.	1 male over 1 year old.
Moose.	Nov. 21 to Nov. 30.	1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.	Nov. 21 to Nov. 30.	1 male over 1 year old.
Reindeer.	Nov. 21 to Nov. 30.	1 male over 1 year old.

NOTE.—Only one of all the above mentioned animals shall be killed by any one person in one season.



MANITOBA GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Partridge.	Oct. 15 to Oct. 22.	} 25 in all, in 1 season.
Pinnated Grouse.	Oct. 15 to Oct. 22.	
Prairie Chicken.	Oct. 15 to Oct. 22.	
Ptarmigan.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 20.	15 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Geese.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day.
Ducks.....	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30; north of 53rd parallel Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.	20 in 1 day before Oct. 1, 40 in 1 day thereafter, 200 in one season.
Snipe.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.
Scooter, coots and rails.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.....	No limit.

Licenses—Non-resident, other than a British subject—big game, \$25; birds only, \$25; British subject—big game, \$15; birds only, \$10. Resident—big game, \$5; birds only, \$2.

A non-resident license holder may export 50 geese and 50 ducks. He may also export big game lawfully killed by him. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93.)

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Game Branch, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## SASKATCHEWAN GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Nov. 15 to Dec. 14 north of Tp. 34.	2 males over 1 year old.
Moose.	Nov. 15 to Dec. 14 north of Tp. 34.	1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.	Nov. 15 to Dec. 14 north of Tp. 34.	2 over 1 year old.

NOTE.—Not more than two in all of the above mentioned animals shall be killed by one person in any one season.

SASKATCHEWAN GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Hungarian partridge.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.	10 in 1 day, 30 in 1 season.
Geese and ducks.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	30 in all in 1 day, 200 in all in 1 season, not to include more than 10 geese per day or 30 per season.
Coots.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	25 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Snipe, and yellow-legs.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	15 in all in day, 150 in 1 season.

Licenses—Non-resident of Canada—big game, \$50; birds only, \$25. Non-resident domiciled in Canada—big game, \$25; birds only, \$10. Resident—big game, \$5; birds only, \$1.50.

A non-resident license holder may export 100 game birds on payment of a fee of \$1 per dozen. The entire carcass of big game shall not be exported but parts may be exported on payment of the following fees:—for each head of moose or caribou, \$5; for each head of deer, \$2; for each set of antlers, \$2; for each hide, \$1; for each shipment of 20 lbs. or less of the flesh of big game, \$1. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93.) Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan.

## ALBERTA GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer . . . . .	Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.	1 male over 1 year old.
Moose.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.	1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.	1 over 1 year old.
Mountain sheep.	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.	1 male.
Mountain goat.	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.	1.

ALBERTA GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Bear.	Sept. 1 to June 15.	3 adult males.
Hungarian partridge.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	15 in 1 day, 75 in 1 season.
Geese.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 14.	15 in 1 day.
Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 14.	30 in 1 day, 200 in 1 season.
Rails and coots.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 14.	25 in 1 day.
Snipe.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 14.	25 in 1 day.

Licenses—Non-resident—general, \$50; birds only, \$5; to kill bear in forest reserves, \$25. Resident—Big game, \$1; birds only, \$2.25; to kill bear in forest reserves, \$5.

A non-resident license holder shall, on surrender of his license, be entitled to a free permit to export the head, skin, and hoofs of any big game animal lawfully killed by him. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93.)

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Chief Game Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS

NOTE.—The open season for each species of game varies in different districts. The dates given here are, in each case, the earliest date of opening and the latest date of closing throughout the province.

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	Eastern district 2 males; western district 3 males.
Moose.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	1 male.
Caribou.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	1 male.
Wapiti (Elk).	Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.	North of C.N.R. 2 males; south of C.N.R. 1 male
Mountain sheep.	Sept. 1 to Nov. 15.	Eastern district 1, north of C.N.R. 2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS—*Concluded*

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Mountain goat.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	2.
Bear, Grizzly.	Sept. 1 to June 30.	2.
Bear, black or brown.	Sept. 1 to June 30.	3.
Grouse and ptarmigan.	Sept. 5 to Nov. 30.	Eastern district 6 of one species or 12 of all species per day, 50 of all species per season; western district 5 blue grouse per day, 50 of all species per season.
Prairie chicken	Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.	Eastern district 3 per day, 12 per season; Fort George electoral district 6 per day, 50 per season.
Quail (except Bob-white and mountain quail).	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Eastern district 10 per day, 100 per season; western district, 10 per day, 50 per season.
Pheasant.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Cock birds only; eastern district 4 per day, 15 per season; western district 6 per day, 25 per season.
European partridge.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Eastern district 10 per day, 50 per season; western district 6 per day, 25 per season.
Geese.	Sept. 15 to Jan. 31.	10 per day, 50 per season.
Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Jan. 31.	20 per day, 150 per season.
Brant.	Sept. 15 to Jan. 31.	10 per day, 50 per season.
Snipe.	Sept. 15 to Jan. 31.	25 per day, 150 per season.
Coots.	Sept. 15 to Jan. 31.	25 per day, 150 per season.



Licenses—Non-resident—general (all game and fish), \$25, with additional fees for game shot as follows: for each grizzly bear, moose, mountain sheep, wapiti (elk) or caribou, \$25; for each black or brown bear, mountain goat or mule deer, \$15; for each deer of any other species, \$5. Non-resident (British subject)—birds only, \$5 for one week. Resident—big game and birds, \$5; deer and birds, \$2.50.

Non-resident must be accompanied by a licensed guide or resident.

A non-resident license holder may export any game lawfully killed by him on obtaining a Permit to Export, issued under the Game Act. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93).

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Provincial Game Warden, Victoria, B.C.

## YUKON GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.	2 males.
Moose.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.	1 male.
Caribou.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.	2 males.
Mountain sheep.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.	1 male.
Mountain goat.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.	1 male.
Grouse, ptarmigan.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 15.	No limit.
Pheasant, prairie chicken.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 15.	No limit.
Geese.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Ducks.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 per day.
Brant.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Rails.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 per day.
Snipe.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 per day.
Yellowlegs.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Plover.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Woodcock.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	10 per day.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$100; in addition to the animals to which he is entitled by his license a non-resident license holder may kill 1 moose, 2 deer, 2 caribou, 1 mountain sheep and 1 mountain goat upon payment of \$25 for each such extra animal. Resident—\$25.

Non-resident license holder may export game on making affidavit that such game was lawfully killed by him. (See also Canadian and United States Customs Regulations, page 93.) Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Territorial Secretary, Dawson, Y.T.

#### NORTH WEST TERRITORIES GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 31.	2 males.
Moose.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 31.	2 males.
Caribou.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.	4.
Mountain sheep.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.	3 but not more than 2 of any 1 species.
Mountain goat.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 31.	2.
Bear.	All year.	No limit.
Geese.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Ducks.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 per day.
Brant.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Rails.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 per day.
Snipe.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 per day.
Yellowlegs.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Plover.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 per day.
Woodcock.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	10 per day.

Licenses—Non-resident—\$150; non-resident British subject—\$75; Resident—\$2. It is forbidden to export the meat of any game.

Licenses and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Director, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

## Summary of Regulations Regarding the Export of Game

### *General Directions*

A United States sportsman wishing to ship game out of Canada must comply with:—

1. The regulations regarding the export of game of the province in which the game was killed.
2. The Canadian Customs regulations regarding the export of game.
3. The United States Customs regulations regarding the import of game.
4. The regulations, if any, regarding the import of game of the State to which game is being shipped.

### *Canadian Customs Regulations*

NOTE.—The following regulations have to do only with the export of game out of Canada and are distinct from, and additional to, the export regulations of the different provinces as given with the game laws.

A non-resident license holder may export game lawfully killed by him except partridge, prairie fowl, quail, wild turkey and woodcock. Deer, which includes moose, caribou and wapiti (elk), may be exported only within the period between the beginning of the open season in the province in which it was killed and the 31st of January next ensuing. Cured heads and hides of deer may, however, be exported at any time of the year.

For the export of deer (includes moose and caribou) an export permit is required.

To obtain this permit the exporter must appear in person before the Collector or other officer of Customs at one of the Customs ports designated for the export of deer, and make declaration that the deer to be exported was lawfully killed by him for sport.

Customs ports designated for the export of deer are, Halifax and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia, McAdam Junction, Saint John and St. Stephen in New Brunswick, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Beebe Junction and St. Armand in Quebec, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Kingston, Ottawa, Port

Arthur, Prescott, Niagara Falls, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Windsor in Ontario, Emerson in Manitoba, North Portal in Saskatchewan, Coutts in Alberta, Kingsgate and Waneta in British Columbia, White Horse in the Yukon Territory and all other Customs ports and outports in Canada on the frontier of the United States.

If the point where shipment originates is not a Customs port designated for the export of deer, the exporter should ship his game to some such port and obtain his export permit there. Game can then be shipped through to destination subject, of course, to United States Customs regulations.

Should the exporter desire to leave Canada before his game arrives at the Customs port, he may make out his declaration and export entry and leave them with the Collector of Customs for use when the game arrives at the port.

### *United States Customs Regulations*

Game and game birds may be imported into the United States on filing a Consumption Entry Form with the Customs Office at the border and payment of the duty charges.

The United States duty on game meat other than birds is 4 cents per pound and on game birds 8 cents per pound.

Feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or part of skins of game birds are prohibited importation into the United States.

To avoid possible holding of game at the border, United States sportsmen may arrange with customs brokers at port of entry regarding clearance of shipment and payment of duty.

Game imported into the United States is subject to the regulations of the State to which it is going and in some cases a permit to import is required. Sportsmen are advised to consult State regulations on this point.



## **Dominion and Provincial Tourist Bureaus**

Tourist information relating to the Dominion or to individual provinces may be obtained as follows:

Dominion—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Prince Edward Island—Prince Edward Island Publicity Association, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia—Department of Highways, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel, Fredericton.

Quebec—Roads Department, Quebec.

Ontario—Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Manitoba—Manitoba Tourist and Convention Bureau, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina.

Alberta—Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria.

In addition there are numerous bureaus devoted more particularly to the promotion of tourist traffic to local points. Many of these also give general information respecting the tourist facilities of the province in which they are situated.

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**Enquiries regarding Canada's holiday attractions or natural resources will receive prompt attention if directed to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, Canada.**



R. H. H.



